# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 62

APRIL 1, 1942

NO. 3

# Stop Oil Showers From Loom Bearings

By Using



You'll prevent loss from oil spot "seconds" and keep all your looms producing clean goods at lowest lubricant cost. **NON-FLUID OIL** is now used on looms in a majority of mills because it stays off goods and outlasts oil 3 to 5 times.

Let us show you how your mill can increase weave room production!

Write for Free Testing Sample

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

292 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

Works: NEWARK, N. J.

Southern District Manager: FALLS L. THOMASON, Charlotte, N. C.

WAREHOUSES:

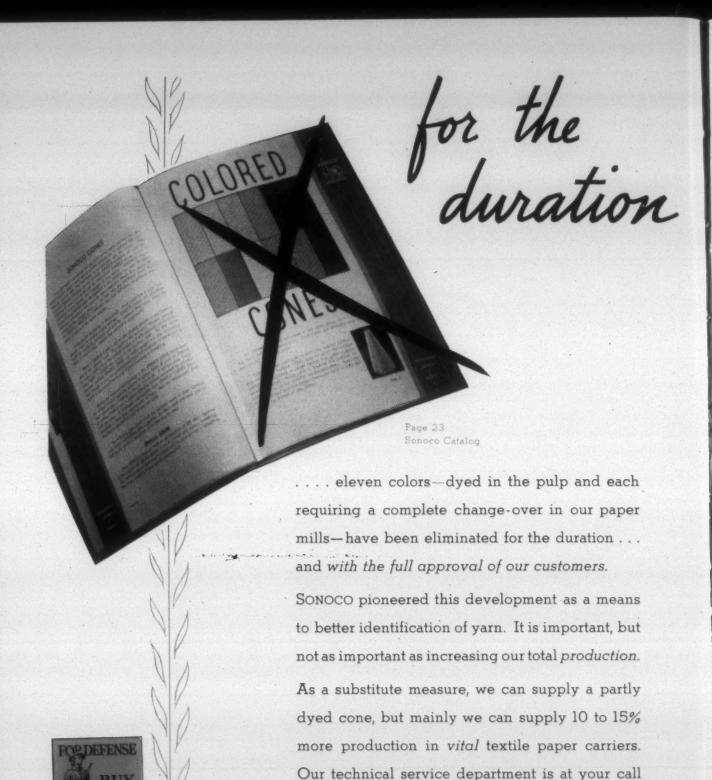
Charlotte, N. C. Providence, R. I.

Detroit, Mich.

Chicago, Ill.

Greenville, S. C.

Atlanta, Ga. St Louis, Mo CHAPEL HILL N C 2304



SONDED MAKES EVERYTHING IN PAPER CARRIERS

to help solve any problems resulting from this

### SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

HARTSVILLE

S. C.

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

change-over.

sonoco



YOU CAN COUNT ON Armstrong's Accotex Cots to show exceptional wearing qualities . . . even where operating conditions are unusually severe. For this reason, these improved synthetic rubber roll coverings are recommended particularly for heavy-duty jobs—for example, on back line long-draft roving frame rolls and on rolls spinning coarse yarns. Because of their high moisture-resistance, these long-wearing cots are also ideal for use on equipment of the downstroke wet twisting type.

Accotex Cots are ready-glued for quick assembly, are highly resilient, and are not affected by textile solvents. Available in all the sizes your mill may require, these cots

can be economically rebuffed several times for extended service.

Armstrong has been manufacturing quality roll coverings for more than twenty years . . including seven years of research and development in the compounding of synthetic rubber roll coverings for textile use. So when you buy from Armstrong, you buy from an organization that understands your problems . . . and can help you solve them with unbiased recommendations on roll coverings.

Ask your Armstrong representative to tell you about Accotex Cots. Or write direct to Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Section, 921 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

#### SEVEN BIG ADVANTAGES

- 1. Uniformity—Homogeneous composition assures uniform wear and equal life of all Accotex Cots.
- 2. SEAMLESS-No troublesome seams to open and shorten life.
- 3. Resilience—Nonthermoplastic and highly resistant to flattening.
- 4. DURABILITY—Long life even under severe operating conditions.
- Good coefficient of friction
   —Better drafting, less eyebrowing than with other synthetic cots.
- 6. Ready-glued—Inner surface coated with water-soluble glue to enable quicker, cheaper assembly.
- 7. OIL-RESISTANCE—Unaffected by oil, water, dyes, or textile solvents.

#### ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX COTS

CORK COTS · ACCOTEX APRONS



FABRICS for America's armed forces—Gabardine, Serge, Elastique, Barathea, Melton, Kersey, Doeskin can be easily and effectively scoured and fulled with BENSAPOL. These types of fabrics require a viscous quality soap with high titre—but heavy soap becomes solid and hard to handle when cold. The addition of BENSAPOL prevents solidifying, simplifies application, assures faster, more thorough penetration. Furthermore, a solution with BENSAPOL retains its body, does not become thin or watery...you'll find

your tightly constructed fabrics free of mill wrinkles, chafing, whiplashes and welts...reduces dead loss. BENSAPOL leaves the fibre in excellent condition for dyeing and all subsequent processes. BENSAPOL is also highly recommended for SILKS, RAYON and COT-TON. It acts as a softener, and gives a better hand.

Write today for a generous free sample,



# JACQUES WOLF & CO.

WAREHOUSES: Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., Utica, N. Y., Chicago, III., Greenville, S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn., Charlotte, N. C., Milwaukee, Wisc., Columbus, Ga.

# YOUR CEILINGS AND WALLS WILL TELL YOU!





THESE ACTUAL, UNRETOUCHED PHOTOGRAPHS at the Go Press Company in Chicago, Illinois, The photographs were taken from approximately the same point in the room before and after Barreled Sunlight was applied to dingy, light-absorbing surfaces



 $\mathbf{Y}^{ ext{OU MAY THINK you've done everything possible to speed production, but if the ceilings and walls of your plant are dirty,$ dusty or yellowed with age, you're not only wasting light, but you're losing up to 10% of the production you could get out of your present men and equipment.

A pretty strong statement? Listen to what a noted lighting engineer has to say:

"Scientific tests show that white interiors which have turned vellow . . . which are covered with dirt . . . or interior surfaces which are unpainted . . . may reduce illumination as much as 60%, slow down production of your workers 10% or more."

We don't need to tell you, Mr. Maintenance Man, that for maximum efficiency in your plant you need a high level of general illumination as well as plenty of light on the work itself. And if you ask any plant-lighting expert, he'll tell you that the best way to assure high general illumination and get the utmost out of both daylight and artificial light is to paint your ceilings and walls white.

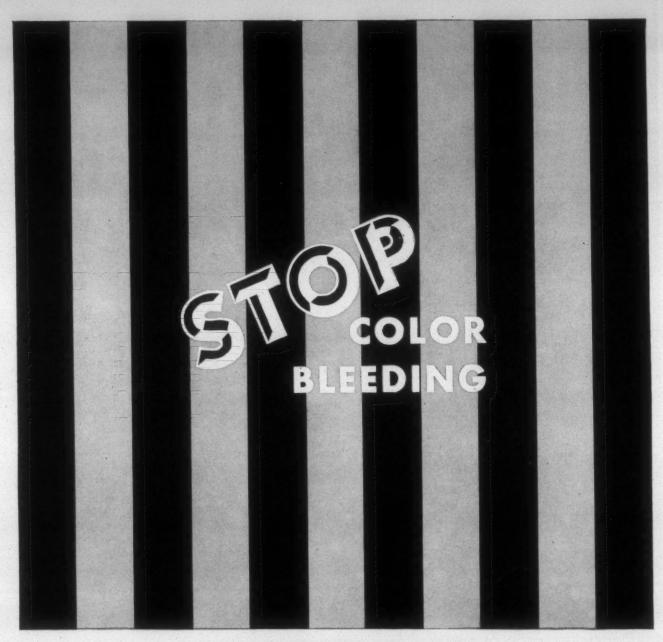
Boosting production this year is everybody's job, and the maintenance department is no exception. You may have trouble getting more men and more machines, but you can start painting today-without interrupting regular work-and finish in surprisingly short order.

And if you consider the extra benefits of reduced spoilage, easier inspection, less worker fatigue, improved sanitation and fewer accidents, a white paint job on those ceilings and walls comes pretty close to being a "must."

For more than 40 years, Barreled Sunlight has been the leader in the white paint field. A trained Barreled Sunlight Representative will be glad to help you work out the most efficient, economical painting program for your plant. For details, write U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., 6-D Dudley St., Providence, R. I.



BARRELED SUNLIGHT



# .. with Culofix

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

with priorities...shortages...substitutes and the growing scarcity of high grade colors bringing many other problems, there's no need to put up with bleeding in water of direct color dyeings. Whether the trouble occurs while the fabric is batched up after dyeing; in the finishing bath; or any other place where fastness to water is necessary...the cure is Culofix

Used as an after treatment, Culofix prevents such color bleeding in all rayons, cottons and mixtures..either cloth or hosiery. It is especially valuable for preserving crisp detail and contrast in prints. Ask us how you can try it.

## Arkansas Co., Inc.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals for over 35 Years



# Guest Editorial

A T THIS DATE it serves no purpose to discuss the views expressed by Mr. Guthrie at the time of his resignation. It is better to take the position that the industry should be grateful to him for having created an upheaval. He has made it possible for the industry to state its case and be heard. He has thrown the spotlight on an amazing exhibition of Government ineptitude, indecision and inaction. From both of these there will be prompt and wholesome results.

The industry's case is that, long before Pearl Harbor, it began to anticipate the problems of war, and through its central association set up a representative committee authorized to co-operate with the Government in every way possible. The proffered services of this committee were neither accepted nor acknowledged.

Following the declaration of war the industry earnestly and incessantly urged that it be permitted to participate in an organized way in the planning and the readjustment which the needs of the war dictated. When, after weeks and months, a grudging consent was given to the establishment of a committee, that committee was so shackled by legal restriction as to render it virtually impotent. It was told, in effect, that it would be permitted to co-operate only on certain conditions and these conditions summed up to practical prohibition of all joint or collective effort.

Thus through its own action the Government arrogated the sole right to plan, to adjust, and to execute. Having done this it immediately went into a coma.

With no knowledge of what was going on except such as it could gain from published invitations to bid, the industry did its best. Up to now this best has been good enough to meet the past and current requirements of the armed forces. But the manifold increases of the future cannot be met by any such methods. The future will require a large-scale diversion of looms from their customary fabrics to those more urgently needed by the Army and Navy. This the industry is willing and anxious to do, but it can be done only by permitting freedom to the

industry, or by the application of intelligent Government administration.

The cotton textile industry is not a homogeneous industry. It is an aggregate of many industries. Only a limited number of mills customarily produce osnaburgs; only a limited number make twills and drills; only a limited number make heavy sheetings or ducks. If fabrics such as these are to be expanded many mills which have not hitherto produced them must be utilized. In such case these latter would have to curtail customary output, enter an entirely new field of production, readjust machinery at great expense, and retrain employees.

These adjustments call for a program which will acquaint each executive with the extent and the character of the new effort which he is expected to make. Every member of a competitive group so informed can plan wisely and will co-operate gladly. For months, with these adjustments in mind, the industry has cried: "Tell us what to do and we will do it." Only within the past few days has the picture of Government requirements begun to take shape.

We still lack the formulation of a procedure which will schedule the satisfaction of these requirements equitably and scientifically. The staff of the Textile Division of WPB has been drawn largely from the industry itself. They are capable and conscientious, devoting their time and energy unreservedly to the public good. But they are encumbered by red tape, handicapped by lack of power and in most cases without the benefit of clearly defined duties or carefully stipulated responsibility.

In the most important business of making decisions, formulating policies, and affectuating results they have been entangled and impeded even as the industry. It is reassuring to hear that the processes of clarification and liberation have now been started.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison President Cotton Textile Institute

# 

helped me reduce seconds 50%

says this Superintendent of Weaving



#### "Proper lubrication also keeps our maintenance costs very low"

"GULF quality greases—plus my closer attention to lubrication—are important factors in the all-around better performance of our Dobby looms, which has resulted in a 50% reduction in seconds," says this Superintendent of Weaving. "In my opinion, the importance of the proper application of the right lubricant can't be emphasized too strongly."

When you use Gulf quality greases-where condi-

tions require this type of lubricant—you get maximum protection for vital moving parts, thus insuring that fine adjustments are maintained and that equipment operates at peak efficiency.

For, due to the selected crude oils used and the refining process employed, Gulf greases possess unusual lubricating qualities, together with high resistance to heat and decomposition. Gulf greases are made in a number of types, grades and consistencies, to provide for a wide range of operating conditions. Put them to work in *your* mill. The benefits will show up in your production and costs records.

Gulf quality oils and greases are quickly available to you through over 1,200 warehouses in 30 states from Maine to New Mexico. Write or 'phone your nearest Gulf office today.



GULF OIL CORPORATION . GULF REFINING COMPANY . PITTSBURGH, PA.



# TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 62

April 1, 1942

No. 3

# "To Hell with Bluebirds"!

By J. W. Weir Copy Director, Lord & Thomas

ON'T get me wrong—I'm just an ordinary guy. I'm not trying to pose as an expert on the moulding of public opinion. I'm not talking big about what l'd do if it was my job to whip up the country on the war effort.

I'm talking as an average citizen. I'm saying, not what I'd like to tell *them*, but what I'd like to be *told*, Soon.

Because I'm concerned, and I've been concerned, about my reaction to all that's been happening. Sure, I'm buying bonds: I'm paying taxes. I'm doing with less sugar.

But deep down inside, down where it really matters, something hasn't taken place yet that I feel ought to take place. I'm all a welter of confusion there. It keeps me scratching my head and mopping my brow when I know I ought to be clenching my fists.

You understand? It's like this:

I want to be told—not to buy Defense Stamps or Defense Bonds. I want to be told to buy *Victory* Stamps or *War* Ronds

I want to be told—not about the construction of houses in Defense Areas. I want to be told about the construction of houses in War Production Areas.

I want to be told—not to remember Pearl Harbor. I want to be told to take Tokio, to bomb Berlin, to raze Rome.

I want to be told—not to do my part to keep Naziism or Fascism from these shores. I want to be told to do my part to spread Americanism to *all* shores.

I want to be told—not to help keep our world and our way of life from being lost. I want to be told to help build a *new* world and a *better* way of life.

I want a positive program instead of a passive one. I want something to fight for—I'm sick and tired of having only something to fight against. I'm hungry for something to get pepped up about—I'm repelled from having only

something to fear. I want something to do—not just to wait for.

It hasn't been so long since the last war that I forget what happened then. I remember the parades and the speeches and the ringing slogans. Then we fought to make the world safe for democracy. We bought Liberty Bonds. We sang that the Yanks were coming.

We set out to avenge Belgium—not just to remember it. We made a vow that we'd reach Berlin or bust. We toyed with plans to hang the Kaiser. We warned the Hun to "keep your head down, Fritzie-boy!" We girded ourselves for a Crusade—we didn't close the doors for a siege.

We hated the Kaiser—we didn't laugh at him. We printed his loathsome physiognomy on toilet paper—to make the most ignominious use of it. We likened his upturned handle-bars to the devil's horns—not to anything so harmless and pathetic as the famous hirsute prop Charlie Chaplin plasters on his upper lip. We saw nothing to be amused about in his vain and pompous posturings—as we do today in Mussolini's puffy strutting. We didn't pin our hopes on the defective eyesight of our enemy.

We planted war gardens. We poured our money into war chests. We had gasless Sundays and yelled "Slacker!" at anyone who dared to venture out in his Winton or Hupmobile or Stearns-Knight. We churned one pound of butter into two pounds and did it with as much will as if we were turning out ammunition.

We took the offensive psychologically long before we took it physically. And if we hadn't taken it psychologically, we'd never have developed the drive to take it physically. And don't tell me we can't do the same now.

I want to sing that today we control our own destiny, tomorrow the destiny of the whole world. I want to sail against Germany, against Italy, against Japan. If they

can sail against us and our allies, why can't we sail

I want to construct a greater America co-prosperity sphere. I want to correct the mistakes of the Versailles treaty insofar as they allowed all this to happen. I want to win lebensraum for the democratic way of life.

I'm fed up with singing plaintive songs—I want to sing battle songs. Don't tell me there'll be bluebirds over the white cliffs of Dover. To hell with bluebirds. Tell me

there'll be vultures and a deathly silence over Berchtesgaden

I'm bored with keeping a stiff upper lip—I want to develop a stiff uppercut. I'm tired of being made to feel sad. I want the experience—the purging, marshaling, driving experience—of being made to feel mad. Fighting mad!

You get me?

(Reprinted from Printer's Ink, by Special Permission)

## Ten Years of Cotton Textiles - '32 to '42

THE eleventh annual survey of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York spans a decade which began in the ebb year of cotton-textile history and ended on the crest of last year's superlative performance. Between these extremes, consumption of cotton has more than doubled, from 5,017,000 bales in 1932 to 10,583,000 in 1941. Woven cloth output nearly doubled and total spinning activity increased 75 per cent despite the interim dismantlement of plants representing 8 million spindles, or one-fourth of the installed equipment at the beginning of the ten-year period.

Operating and productive heights reached in 1941 were far beyond any previous experience but probably mark a temporary summit in the progressive expansion which began in late summer of 1939. Compared with the previous annual records established in 1940, consumption of raw cotton increased by 2,540,000 bales or more than 31 per cent. Mill operations, as measured by spinning activity, gained more than 24 per cent to reach a grand total of over 121,772 million active spindle hours. Calculated on the 1939 census ratio of spinning activity to woven cloth production, a production increase of 2,300 million square yards reflects the largest year to year gain ever recorded, despite the previous peak volume of 1940.

#### 31/2 Billion Square Yards Over Pre-War Average

Taking the annual average for five consecutive earlier years (1935-1939) as a relatively high peace-time figure (8,348 million square yards), the margin is wider. Here the improvement of 3½ billion square yards in annual output represents a gain of 42.5 per cent from this prewar average. The corresponding increase in cotton consumption was 58 per cent, from an annual average of 6,689,000 bales to last year's 10,583,000. The proportionately greater advance experienced in cotton consumption is accounted for partly by the use of around 320,000 bales last year in the mattress program of the Surplus Marketing Administration but chiefly by the special needs of heavier yarns and fabrics for defense and war purposes. The mattress program reached its peak in mid-summer but has since tapered off to negligible quantities.

Prior to 1940, industry activities were concentrated on adjustment to civilian demand plus a limited volume of export sales and varying amounts of Government purchases for relief and farm agencies. Only minor quantities of material were needed by the armed forces and their yardage was competed for by highly specialized mills. The usual major problems related to over-production, profitless operations, curtailment, obsolescence, competition with cheap Japanese imports, competition with burlap, paper and rayon, etc., all having to do with restricted demand and high productive capacity. Since then, military and naval requirements have grown progressively through the defense and war programs to the extent that they now dominate marketing and manufacturing decisions and largely determine the character of cotton-textile product. At the same time, expansion in ordinary civilian wants has been phenomenal.

Following the pattern of previous experience, more intensive operation of existing equipment was chiefly responsible for these unprecedented records of cotton consumption and mill activity. Accretion of new spindleage for all purposes amounted to less than 450,000, or barely 2% of the total in place. Almost as many were liquidated and dismantled during the year, leaving a balance at the year end of slightly more than 24 million in all existing plants.

#### Idle and Lazy Spindles At Minimum

Of this total, approximately 1 million only were disbarred by obsolescence or other impairment from participation in the work of supplying an almost insatiable demand. Both idle and intermittent spindles were the smallest number on record. From the high point of 1,708,000 idle spindles in January, 1941, there were constant monthly decreases to the current activity of 23,077,000 out of a total of 24,136,000 spindles in place.

While the average number of working spindles in 1941 was slightly less (22,945,121) and but half million more than 1940, there was an average gain of 926 hours in their employment, to set a new lofty record of 5,307 hours for the year. The increase in running time was effected by divergent methods but basically it represents a major extension of round-the-clock operations on a 40-hour three-shift basis plus considerable overtime work. Quarterly distribution of spindle hour activity was on an ascending scale, without the customary let-down in the second and third quarters.

Early activity for the current year has started at even higher levels. Cotton consumption reported for January and February showed a net gain over last year of 246,000 bales of purely mill consumption for the first two full months of war effort. The total was 1,840,000 bales which included only 700 bales used in the mattress program. Spinning activity, with approximately 21,820 million active spindle hours, was 3 billion more than the 1941 period, exceeding 15 per cent. Whether this fresh peak of activity can be maintained or increased throughout the year will depend in large measure upon the success of individual plants in overcoming limitations of labor supply and equipment, especially where there is a lack of balance in the machinery for preparatory processing. Pressure has already been initiated by Washington authorities for the stepping up of weekly operations by all facilities, in contemplation of the certain expansion of vitals needs. These are chiefly in specialized war fabrics but also include a wide range of materials for lend-lease requirements, for needs of allied governments and those civilian uses whose continuation is recognized as essential to the national welfare.

#### Trade Distribution At Peak Level

Large scale conversion of plant equipment to the manufacture of the preferred fabrics is bound to magnify their proportionate importance in subsequent records of total production. Trade estimates generally reckon that 25 to 30 per cent of cloth woven during last year was delivered against Army and Navy contracts. Accurate statistics on the subject are not available but it can be assumed that the higher estimate of approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  billion square yards covers both direct and indirect purchases. Should this guess be approximately correct, the balance for distribution through civilian channels must have equalled or

exceeded the 5-year pre-war average of 8,348 million square yards.

#### Commercial Business Plays Second Fiddle

Whatever the proper division, it is gratifying that Army and Navy requirements in 1941 were fully satisfied. Commercial orders during the second half of the year had to wait their turn, subject to apportionment, delay and even cancellation if they interfered with priority needs. Supply became a question of future production, in spite of the sustained level of weekly output, augmented by substantial mill stocks which existed in various divisions at the beginning of the year. By mid-year, the combined influence of expanding consumption, restricted sources of supply and rapid increases in the cost of raw cotton and labor had completely revised buying policies to the favor of long-term commitments. The practice had already been adopted by Army and Navy procurement officials early in the year. With mill stocks reduced to a practical minimum, competition among buyers for forward production became more acute, especially as the hazards of advance selling were increased under the control of price limitations.

As in every period of high demand, advancing costs and limited supply, inventory accumulation was greatly encouraged in all avenues of distribution, especially those nearest the consumer. Risks of ownership were minimized by the price ceilings on primary goods, whereas subsequent sales were unregulated. More powerful influences on buyers were the need of larger supplies to support peak operations and the growing fears of future scarcity. The psychology of replenishing inventories spread beyond the trades to the ultimate consumer who, on various occasions, stocked up heavily to provide against potential

(Continued on Page 41)

#### TEN YEARS OF COTTON TEXTILES

Data assembled by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York from Bureau of the Census reports and information obtained through the courtesy of machinery manufacturers. Cloth production for the non-census or even years and for 1941 has been estimated to correspond to spindle hour activity during the preceding census years.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
EQUIPMENT											
Spindles in place at begin- ning of year	32,326,526	31,442,174	30,938,340	30,889,484	29,253,444	27,700,194	26,704,476	21,986,620	24,943,302	24,932,146	24,146,1
Increase or decrease from preceding year	1,281,968	884,352	903,834	48,816	1,636,040	1,553,250	991,718	717,896	1,043,318	411,156	186,0
New installation, additions and replacements	143,908	348,168	129,840	214,874	469,316	772,724	178,280	349,416	414,974	449,848	
OPERATION											
Spindles active at any time during year ending July 31st	27,271.938	26,894,860	27,742,462	26,700,946	24,664,428	25,419,110	24,774,004	23,731,050	23,581,938	23,389,454	
Spindles idle during same period	1,014,188	4,147,314	3,191,878	4,188,538	4,189,016	2,281,084	1,930,472	2,255,570	1,317,364	1,142,692	
Average number of active spindles based on twelve monthly reports	23,210,717	24.873.270	25,119,435	23,421,110	23,373,147	24,079,936	22,042,442	22,306,734	22,410,483	22,945,121	
Intermittent apindles (being the difference between except active spindles and those active at some time during year)	4,021,181	2,021,590	2,623,027	3,279,796	1,291,281	1,339,174	2,731,562	1,424,316	1,175,455	444,333	
Percentage relation of aver- age active spindles to spin- dles in place	71.92%	. 79.11%	81.19%	75.82%	79.9%	86.93%	82.54%	85.84%	89.81%	93.53%	
Spindle hours run	70,218,347,911	86,180,232,828	71,711,412,882	76,017,361.934	91,773,212,676	95,591,131,816	75,925,187,178	92,559,108,308	98,183,985,391	121,772,205,730	
Hours run per average active apindle	3,020	3,481	3,014	3,246	3,926	3,970	3,444	4,149	4,381	1,307	
MARKET			4 1170 400 400	2 136 326 000	8,613,837,000	9,445,914,000	7,502,168,000	9.043,966,000	9,593,557,000	11,898,362,000	
Production in square yards.	6,278,222,000	7,866,040,000	6,878,579,000	7,135,276,000							
Exports in square yards	375,446,000	302,042,000	226,306,000	186,767,000	200,501,000	236,251,000	319,634,000	367,466,000	357,925,000	* 500,000,000	
Imports in square yards	29,436,000	41,348,000	41,533,000	63,674.000	114,195,000	147,320,000	18,282,000	111,817,000	84,344,000	* 75,000,000	
Available for domestic consumption	5,932,212,000	7,605,346,000	6,693,806,000	7,012,385,000	8,127,131,000	9,356,983,000	7,240,816,000	8,788,317,000	9,319,976,000	11,473,362,000	
Population at July 1st	124,974,000	129,770,000	126,626,000	127,121,000	128,429,000	129,257,000	130,215,000	131,200,000	131,954,000	* 133,102,000	
Available for per capita con- sumption in square yards,	47.47	60.47	12.86	14.99	66.40	72.39	19.61	66.98	70.63	86,20	

\* Paysly Entimence



# An European Looks at the United States Textile Industry

Herbert L. Werner, formerly of Switzerland, now with Textile Industry Research, Inc., of New York City, makes some interesting and potentially highly useful comparisons between the textile industries of Europe and the U. S., before war time. Very highly impressed with the high quality of American cotton, Mr. Werner says that according to his ideas of maintenance of machinery there is no such thing in U. S. mills. He also thinks management is too far away from the machinery in the mills, and that there should be better training methods. These opinions were presented in a talk before the Textile Dinner Club of Boston.

SINCE all of you are in some way connected with the textile industry, it is the logical thing for me to talk about textile mills. I myself have been connected with that industry as long as I can remember. I worked in all different capacities from weaver and picker up through the various departments and finally in responsible positions in the mill and as textile consultant, I may say, I saw several hundred mills and surveyed, reorganized or advised a great many of them, all over Europe, in Asia and in the U. S. A. My main activity was in spinning and weaving and included all raw materials, wool, rayon, cotton, silk, flax, etc.

It is now my intention to take you with me on a trip over the ocean to visit some of the textile mills abroad. Don't be afraid—the war hasn't started there yet—the year is 1938. We will then turn back to the U. S. A. in 1941 for some impressions of our mills here. Our last stop will be Boston and there, I hope, we will discuss together what we have seen.

Let us start!

Our first stop will be in Switzerland, where I come from. It's a small country (4,000,000 inhabitants) but its textile industry is as famous as its watches and its mountains. They not only know how to spin very fine

yarns, how to weave and finish goods in an outstanding manner, but they also produce excellent looms, all kinds of spinning machinery, motors and last but not least, excellent automatic winders.

Their machinery and their products are expensive but of outstanding quality with an excellent finish. They are able to achieve these results because of their highly skilled labor, which has been for generations connected with that industry. Besides, the quality of labor is very high, all Swiss people being well educated and used to a high living standard. The wages are accordingly high. You probably would not call them so, but I can tell you that they are almost the highest in Europe. A spinner in Switzerland earns around 13 to 15c per hour, a spinner in Roumania—in comparison—makes about \$6.00 per month, or about 2c per hour, 54 and even 72 hours per week.

The set-up in these Swiss mills, similar to all the West European countries, seems to be quite peculiar from an American point of view. The mill very often belongs to one family for generations. It is, I may say, almost a part of the family, and this family is proud of every machine, every building, every new piece of equipment. They treat machinery and buildings very well, keep everything neat and clean, and I assure you, one of the greatest pleasures for the boss is to go through the clean mill on Sunday morning where you can really see how he caresses proudly every part with his eyes.

Now, taking such good care of a mill may seem odd to you, but it is not so dumb after all. They argue that you have to treat your mill well if you want to get something out of it.

What are the four most important factors in a textile mill?

The raw material The machines The working methods The labor

Raw material, especially cotton, is very poor abroad, no doubt about that, especially if you compare it with the

#### SPEED UP **PRODUCTION** ELIMINATE REJECTIONS AND WASTE IN YOUR SPINNING ROOM (Remember Pearl Harbor) A positive means of accomplishing all three of these in one simple move or operation by the use of a Roller Cover that gives the longest spindle hour life without necessitating any change or shut down. A roller cover that spins nothing but good yarn up to the time the cover is worn out and then breaks the yarn so no defective yarn will be spun. YOU OBTAIN THIS long uninterrupted life this positive breaking of the yarn the moment the roll cover is worn out in GILEATHER For over a century we have been making nothing else but the leather for the textile industry-we know their needs-problems-have made it a life's study and GilLEATHER is the result. It cannot be duplicated by any other leather or material due to the secret process of tanning and treatment. You owe it to yourself to investigate and obtain the latest information no matter what your previous experience has been. We have a representative located near you, anxious to give you some very interesting profitable facts Write GILL LEATHER COMPANY SALEM, MASS. Utica, N. Y. Campbell & Jefferson Co. Gastonia, N. C. Greenville, S. C. W. G. Hamner W. J. Moore Greenville, S. C. Griffin, Ga. Ralph Gossett C. Plowden

raw material used in an American cotton mill. I could show you spinning layouts where we made 12's yarn out of 50 per cent motes plus 50 per cent strips, on regular cotton machinery, or up to 20's out of one-half inch long Indian cotton. The raw material, being the most expensive factor, is the item on which one really can save most. These European mill men know how to save it.

#### **Emphasis On Maintenance**

On the other hand, they have to make up for their savings in raw material by giving utmost care to their machinery. Otherwise this bad raw material just wouldn't run at all. They found that out pretty soon and accordingly started to establish comprehensive maintenance schedules. These schedules are not only maintenance and cleaning programs, but exact time tables containing for each part of the machines in relation to their importance, the exact date when they have to be overhauled or checked, how often, by whom, and so on. They spend considerable money on the upkeep of their machines but I agree with them that it is well spent because one gets it back through better running conditions, less repair and spare part costs, and better production.

Isn't it logical after all? You would not run your automile until you get stuck somewhere on the highway. You have the filters cleaned every 2,000 miles; the spark plugs checked every 5,000, etc. Why treat a textile machine, which runs 144 hours out of 168 per week, differently?

In regard to working methods, I do not think that theirs were always scientifically the best. Some of the speeds and also drafts, for instance, are rather high. But in regard to labor, there again they give it a lot of importance. Don't misunderstand me, not in treating the workers too well, but in training, advising and supervising them well.

#### Special Training Departments for Workers

Many mills have a special training department. This department makes psycho-technical (aptitude) tests of each new worker and according to the results, refers him to the one for which he is best adapted. Before these workers are put on their own, they are trained and advised theoretically and practically in all operating details by the best operator of their department. They learn how to make a good knot, how to piece up yarn, how to creel sliver, whatever the case may be. Another part of the training program is to send the workers into the succeeding departments so they may see what damage they are causing with bad work and how much grievance and production loss they cause to their fellow workers, if they do not work properly.

In addition to the training program, the set-up and working methods of what might be called mill management, are such that the workers are under constant supervision. The boss, general manager, or agent himself, is in the plant proper at least one to two times a day. He knows the workers, knows what they are supposed to do and what is going on in the mill. He is looking at and is interested in every detail without losing himself in these details. He watches the amount of waste, the cleanliness of the machines and the working methods of the workers. He sees the bobbins on the floor, bad products, etc. He is really a mill man and he actually is running the mill.

The next man in the management is the overseer, but

his position there is somewhat between a superintendent and an overseer here. He spends almost the entire day in the mill, among the machines and among the workers. There will be one overseer for carding and spinning, and one for weaving. He is mostly a self-made man with some theoretical training, who knows every machine intimately, knows, out of personal experience, how to operate them and how to fix them. If a machine is not running properly, he may fix it himself, or at least show the fixer how to do it. He will constantly check settings, machine conditions, cleanliness and the like. He will also show the worker how to run a machine properly if he should observe that a worker is using improper methods. In short, this man is in the mill to give the mill the benefit of his mechanical and practical experience and the mill really gets it out of him.

Working immediately under him are the fixers, each one having his own department with a certain number of machines. They change and repair machinery, constantly supervise the department for which they are responsible, and are anxious to have the department with the best record in regard to production and quality.

#### Variable Mill Conditions

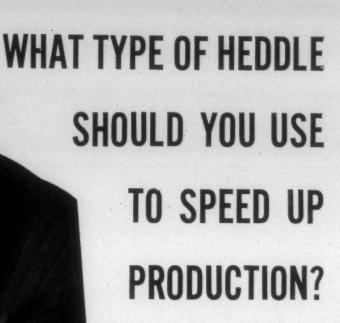
Touring Europe we will have a chance to look at all different kinds of mills, their conditions changing as often as you pass a frontier. And you certainly do pass them often enough. Old industrialized countries like Switzerland, Germany, France where higher wages have to be paid, are starting to learn the importance of establishing workloads and proper work assignments. Accordingly, there are more machines per worker and more production per operator. Even some of the mills in Eastern Europe, where wages are still low, are adopting and applying these methods. But in most of Eastern Europe where the textile industry developed only in the last five years, very often the only thing which matters is production. These newly established plants, mostly smaller units, know that they will last only a few years, as long as they are protected by high custom barriers. These barriers make it possible that every pound produced can be sold with a good profit and therefore they are running their machines down, don't care how many operators they employ, and at how high a speed they are running.

I think we had better turn back to the United States, after having gotten an inside picture as of mill conditions, mill management and labor abroad. Let us look at the American industry through the eyes of a man with European training and background.

#### Sees Wonders in U. S. Textile Industry

Please understand that this man is very much excited to see the wonders in mill conditions of which he has heard so much. For years he was told how well these American mills are running; 60, 80, 100 looms to a weaver; 2,000, 3,000, 5,000 spindles to a spinner; almost no ends down on a spinning frame; no stops on a loom. How is that possible? Perhaps better cotton, or better air-conditioning? You know the saying was that if there is an end down in an American mill, the president, himself, is called from the main office to look into these "dreadful conditions." And in Europe they were struggling hard to lower the ends from 150, 200, 250 to 60, 80

(Continued on Page 36)



"Show me the yarn you wish to weave and I will show you the heddle not only best suited to the job, but the heddle specifically designed and made for the weaving of that particular yarn," says the man who knows modern up-to-the-minute weaving.

In fact, no part of a loom is more important in its selection than the heddle, for upon this step depends the success or failure of a loom.

If the yarn is too heavy for the gauge of wire used in the manufacture of the heddle, imperfections in the finished job will instantly be revealed, production will be greatly hampered and considerable breakage of warp yarn occur.

The weight or size of the wire of the heddle has to be in proportion to the weight of the yarn, and especially so on present-day high speed looms.

Over or under size of wire from which the heddle is made can be a decided handicap.

That is why it is safer and wiser to consult with a STEHEDCO Field Engineer when changing onto a new or different warp. Their experience and service is free to you.

Quality HEDDLES

BRANCH OFFICES ALL OVER THE WORLD Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

FLAT STEEL HEDDLES-HARNESS FRAMES-ALL TYPES OF LOOM REEDS-TEMPERED DOGWOOD SHUTTLES-LOOM HARNESS ACCESSORIES

2100 W. Allegheny Avenue

Philadelphia, Pa.

FIELD ENGINEERS IN EVERY DISTRICT

#### 15th Southern Textile Show in Greenville, April 5 to 10, 1943

Greenville, S. C.—The Fifteenth Southern Textile Exposition will be held in Greenville April 5 to 10, 1943, W. G. Sirrine, president of Textile Hall Corp., announced. Preparations are well under way.

The dates were confirmed in a folder, prepared by Mr. Sirrine, which stressed the importance of the textile industry in the war effort and noted the problems arising from heavy production and the increasing difficulty in getting equipment and supplies.

"Some may say the machinery manufacturers have little new to exhibit," Mr. Sirrine added. "It is true they have not, because of their inability to obtain materials, and because many of them are making guns, boats, tanks, airplanes and other munititons. However, we believe that they stand ready to tell and demonstrate how to get every pound of production out of what they have sold to you, how to make repairs and how to guard against needless wear and deterioration.

"We expect that visitors to the 1943 show will be the most numerous and serious-minded we have ever had. Earnest seekers after the best methods of repair and maintenance will find equally earnest exhibitors, who will exert themselves to the utmost to see that the textile industry keeps up its fine record."

#### Prevent Cotton Use of Nitrate of Soda

Atlanta, Ga.—Rationing of nitrate of soda, the most important fertilizer in Southeastern cotton production, has become serious in this territory. Dealers must sign a paper saying that sales will not be made to farmers for use on cotton. Use is restricted to corn, oats and other food crops. Furthermore, dealers are receiving only 20 to 30 per cent allotments on their purchases.

#### Spindle Activity for February

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during February at 135.9 per cent of capacity on a two-shift, 80-hour-week basis, compared with 136.9 per cent during January this year, and 115.4 per cent during February last year.

Spinning spindles in place February 28th included: In cotton-growing States, 17,944,544, of which 17,470,838 were active at some time during the month, compared with 17,935,028 and 17,450,286 for January this year, and 17,987,908 and 17,229,032 for February last year; and in the New England States, 5,391,318, of which 4,954,202 were active, compared with 5,491,938 and 4,977,056, and 5, 759,828 and 4,922,292.

Active spindle hours for February included: In cotton-growing States, 8,322,869,160, or an average of 464 hours per spindle in place, compared with 9,035,432,299 and 504 for January this year, and 7,006,374,514 and 390 for February last year; and in the New England States, 1,903,265,811, or an average of 353, compared with 2,085,073,612 and 380, and 1,724,800,701 and 299.

Active spindle hours for February and the average per spindle in place, by States, follow:

Alabama, 889,378,866 and 487; Connecticut, 175,094,096 and 316; Georgia, 1,444,561,337 and 457; Maine, 249,008,605 and 387; Massachusetts, 1,026,729,949 and 343; Mississippi, 63,487,706 and 402; New Hampshire, 124,206,217 and 432; New York, 106,711,724 and 330; North Carolina, 2,549,735,652 and 440; Rhode Island, 321,099,008 and 351; South Carolina, 2,626,319,333 and 486; Tennessee, 299,333,556 and 543; Texas, 106,792,704 and 441; Virginia, 280,117,328 and 440; all other States, 204,172,579 and 347.

#### American Viscose Employees Pledge \$1,171,082

In a campaign just completed at the seven plants of the American Viscose Corp., 15,094 employees authorized payroll deductions amounting to \$1,171,082 a year for the purchase of United States Defense Stamps, the company announced recently.

## Pilot Mills Employees Lead in Bond Pledges in N. C.

Raleigh, N. C.—George Geohegan, chairman of the Raleigh Defense Savings Campaign, has been notified by the State headquarters in Greensboro that Pilot Mills' participation in the payroll deduction plan was the best for a single business enterprise. The company is located in Raleigh.

The mills' 633 employees all have pledged to buy defense bonds and thus far have purchased over \$5,000.

C. S. Tatum, secretary and general manager of Pilot Mills, said that employees making as low as \$25 per week have agreed to deduct \$5 each week from their salaries for bond purchases.

#### A-8 Rating for Textile Supplies

Seeking to speed up war work by the huge textile industry, the War Production Board has raised from A-10 to A-8 the preference rating available for deliveries of materials to producers of spare parts for maintenance and repair of textile machinery and equipment.

The A-10 rating for these parts expired March 1st, and under an amendment to Preference Rating Order P-53 the plan has been extended until June 30th, with substitution of an A-8 classification.

The textile industry, which engaged in a vast amount of Army and Navy work, has been operating on three shifts, with a consequent heavy demand on available machinery it is estimated that the industry's demand for repair parts has doubled in the last ten months as a result of the expanded production.

The WPB, in order to keep this machinery in top running order, has made it possible for producers to apply a higher rating to deliveries of materials for production of maintenance and repair parts. Suppliers also will be entitled to apply the A-8 rating to obtain deliveries of necessary parts.



# 10 Dyes Set Aside for War Use Only

TEN DYES with colors ranging from orange and yellow to brown khaki and olive drab must be set aside immediately for war use, under the provisions of a conservation order issued by the War Production Board which said the dyestuffs are necessary for the manufacture of military uniforms.

Those who, in anticipation of order, have been stocking large amounts of these dyestuffs will not benefit, because the order requires them to resell or return for credit to their manufacturers within five days any excess amounts over allotments specified in the order.

The curtailment of the use of organic coloring matter, effective immediately, limits civilian use of all other anthraquinone vat dyes and other derivative dyes for the second quarter of this year 12½ per cent of the amount used in 1941.

The order provides that no producer may export more than 8 per cent of his total dyes requiring anthraquinone or derivatives in their manufacture. This requirement is expected to place civilians of Allied countries on an approximately equal footing with civilians in the United States.

According to the order a producer may expect 3 per cent of his total production of those basic dyes set aside for war use. WPB officials expect this will make available to the Allied countries the dyes with which they can dye uniforms for their armed forces. These include the Latin-American nations, India, the Netherlands Indies and the Free French forces. The dyes to be exported must be accompanied by licenses from the Board of Economic Warfare.

Anyone who is not a manufacturer of dyestuffs but who has any of the 10 dyes on list "A" of the order in excess of the amount scheduled to be used by him prior to April 30, 1942, must resell or return the excess dyes to their manufacturer.

The restrictions set forth on the use of certain dyes other than those expressly eliminated from civilian use are made on a quarterly basis in an endeavor to give consumers and producers an opportunity to plan for production using these dyes.

The effect of the order will be to prohibit the use of the critical anthraquinone vat dyes in civilian work and set aside quantities for war use. The order will also provide a limit on the sale of other anthraquinone vat dyes for civilian use and thus make available materials for the manufacture of dyes which are essential to the war effort.

As a result of the restriction of the 10 basic dyes, officials expect some 3 million pounds of these will be available in the first quarter of 1942 and a like amount in the second quarter.

The order does not materially change the amount of chemicals consumed in the manufacture of dyestuffs but diverts a certain amount of dyes from civilian to military use and limits those dyes still available to civilians.

The text of the order follows:

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE
CAPTER IX—WAR PRODUCTION BOARD
Subchapter B—Division of Industry Operations
Part 1162—Dyestuffs

Conservation Order No. M-103

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of organic dyestuffs for defense, for private account and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

Section 1162.1—Conservation Order No. M-103.

- (a) Restriction on Use of the Organic Dyestuffs.
- (1) Curtailment to Dec. 31, 1942, of dyestuffs appearing on list "A." Except as provided in paragraph (b) and paragraph (c) (2) hereof, no person shall hereafter sell or deliver any of the dyestuffs appearing on List "A," to any person, and no person shall use any of the dyestuffs appearing on List "A."
- (2) Curtailment in second quarter of anthraquinone vat dyes not on List "A." No person, except as provided in paragraph (b) hereof, shall deliver to any other person, during the period beginning April 1, 1942, and ending June 30, 1942, an amount of anthraquinone vat dyes not appearing on List "A," and no person shall accept delivery of or use an amount of anthraquinone vat dyes not appearing on List "A," in excess of 12½ per cent of the amount of such anthraquinone vat dyes delivered to such other person, or used by such other person, as the case may be in the period from Jan. 1, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1941. For the purposes of this sub-paragraph, amounts of anthraquinone vat dyes shall be calculated in pounds of equivalent single strength anthraquinone vat dyes.
- (3) Restrictions on purchase and sale of all other anthraquinone dyes. No person, except as provided in paragraph (b) hereof, shall deliver to any other person, during the period beginning April 1, 1942, and ending June 30, 1942, an amount of anthraquinone dyes other than those mentioned in (1) and (2) above and no person shall accept delivery of or use an amount of such anthraquinone dyes in excess of 12½ per cent of the amount of

such anthraquinone dyes delivered to such other person or used by such other person, as the case may be, in the period from Jan. 1, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1941.

#### (b) General Exception.

The prohibitions and restrictions contained in paragraph (a) shall not apply to the sale, delivery or use of dyestuffs for the manufacture of any item which is being produced under a specific contract or sub-contract for the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission, the Panama Canal, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Coast Guard, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, or for any foreign country, pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled:

"An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-Lease Act), if in any such case the use of such dyestuff to the extent is required by the specifications of the prime contract.

#### (c) Restrictions on Export.

(1) No producer may hereafter sell or set aside for export, during the period beginning April 1, 1942, and ending June 30, 1942, from the Continental United States, upon orders other than defense orders, in any calendar month, more dyestuffs requiring anthraquinone derivatives in their manufacture than 8 per cent of the total of such dyestuffs produced in such month by him.

(2) During the period from April 1, 1942, to June 30, 1942, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), but subject to the limitation of sub-paragraph (1) above, each producer of any of the dyestuffs appearing on list "A" may export in any month an amount of such dyestuffs not in excess of 3 per cent of his total monthly production thereof, upon orders accompanied by export licenses issued by the Board of Economic Warfare.

#### (d) Return of Excess Dyestuffs to Manufacturers.

Each person, other than a manufacturer of dyestuffs, who, on the effective date of this order, shall have in his inventory, or who shall acquire prior to April 1, 1942, an amount of any of the dyestuffs appearing on List "A" which required the use of anthraquinone or anthraquinone derivatives in the manufacture thereof, in excess of the amount thereof scheduled to be used by him prior to April 30, 1942, shall, within five days after the effective date of this order, or after the receipt of such subsequent acquisitions, as the case may be, resell, or return for credit, to the manufacturer thereof, such excess amount, and shall deliver the same as instructed by the said manufacturer.

#### (e) Prohibitions Against Sales or Deliveries.

No person shall hereafter sell or deliver any dyestuffs to any person, if he knows, or has reason to believe, such material is to be used in violation of the terms of this order.

#### (f) Reports.

All persons affected by this order shall execute and file with the War Production Board such reports and questionnaires as may be required by said board from time to time. No reports or questionnaires are to be filed by any person until forms therefor have been prescribed by the War Production Board.

#### (g) Miscellaneous Provisions.

(1) Priorities Regulation No. 1. This order and all

transactions affected thereby are subject to the provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 (Part 944) as amended from time to time, except to the extent that any provision hereof may be inconsistent therewith, in which case the provisions of this order shall govern.

#### LIST A

Part 1. Technical Names: Brown R, CI, 1151; Browns G, CI, 1152; Olive R, CI, 1150; Golden Orange G, CI, 1096; Golden Orange A, CI, 1097; Khaki 2G; Olive T; Olive Col; Olive Green B; Yellow 3RD.

Part 2. Trade Names: Amanthrene Olive Green B; Calcoloid Golden Orange GD, CI, 1096; Calcoloid Golden Orange PRTD, CI, 1097; Calconol Brown G, CI, 1152; Calconol Brown R, CI, 1151; Calconol Brown RP, CI, 1151; Calconol Golden Orange G, CI, 1096; Calconol Golden Orange RRTD, CI, 1097; Calconol Golden Orange RRTP, CI, 1097; Calconol Khaki G, CI, 122; Calconol Olive R, CI, 1150.

Carbanthrene Brown AR, CI, 1151; Carbanthrene Brown AG, CI, 1152; Carbanthrene Golden Orange G, CI, 1096, Carbanthrene Prtg. Golden Orange G, CI, 1096; Carbanthrene Golden Orange RRT, CI, 1097; Carbanthrene Prtg. Golden Orange, RRT, CI, 1097; Carbanthrene Khaki 2G, CI, 122; Carbanthrene Olive R, CI, 1150.

Cibanone Brown BG, CL, 1152; Cibanone Brown GR, CI, 1151; Cibanone Golden Orange 2R, CI, 1097; Cibanone Olive 2R, CI, 1150.

Indanthrene Brown FRA, CI, 1151; Indanthrene Brown GA, CI, 1152; Indanthrene Brown GA, CI, 1152; Indanthrene Brown GAB, CI, 1152; Indanthrene Brown GWF, CI, 1152; Indanthrene Brown GWP, CI, 1152; Indanthrene Brown RA, CI, 1151; Indanthrene Brown RAP, CI, 1151; Indanthrene Brown RWP, CI, 1151; Indanthrene Golden Orange GA, CI, 1096; Indanthrene Golden Orange GWF, CI, 1096; Indanthrene Golden Orange GWP, CI, 1096; Indanthrene Khaki 2GA, CI, 122; Indanthrene Khaki 2GF, CI, 122; Indanthrene Khaki 2GWP, CI, 122; Indanthrene Olive Green BA; Indanthrene Olive RA, CI, 1150; Indanthrene Olive RAP, CI, 1150; Indanthrene Olive RW, CI, 1150; Indanthrene Olive RWF, CI, 1150; Indanthrene Orange RRTA, CI, 1097; Indanthrene Orange RRTF, CI, 1097; Indanthrene Orange RRTP, CI, 1097; Indanthrene Orange RRTW, CI, 1097; Indanthrene Yellow, 3RD.

Ponsol Brown AG; Ponsol Brown AR, CI, 1151; Ponsol Brown ARS, CI, 1151; Ponsol Green 2BL; Ponsol Golden Orange G, CI, 1096; Ponsol Golden Orange GS, CI, 1096; Ponsol Golden Orange RRT, CI, 1097; Ponsol Golden Orange RRTS, CI, 1097; Ponsol Khaki, 2G; Ponsol Olive AR, CI, 1150; Ponsol Olive ARS, CI, 1150; Ponsol Olive GGL.

The restrictions apply to all the dyes listed above, or their equivalents. The restrictions also apply to mixtures containing these dyes in excess of 2 per cent.

(2) Appeal. Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance therewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship upon him, or that it would result in a degree of unemployment which would be unreasonably disproportionate compared with the amount of dyestuffs conserved, or that compliance with this order would disrupt or impair a program of conver-

(Continued on Page 31)

# Mill News

MACON, GA.—The Atlantic Cotton Mills have recently installed twenty-eight No. 60 Universal Winders. The plant manufactures cotton twines.

Graniteville, S. C.—The Graniteville Co. has donated to the St. Paul's Mission in Graniteville the Hickman Library of 1,400 books.

WEST POINT, GA.—The West Point Utilization Co. is moving into its new \$200,000 plant on the Fairfax-Riverview highway near here. Operations will be under way shortly in the new building.

ELIZABETHTON, TENN.—The Franklin Club, former social center for this section, is to be closed as a clubhouse after March 31st, and is to be converted into a business building for the rayon plants of the North American Rayon Corp. and American Bemberg Corp.

LaFayette, Ga.—The former Exposition Cotton Mill, here, which has been purchased by S. Liebovitz & Sons, Inc., of New York City, will in the future be known as the Linwood Cotton Mills. T. C. Giles will continue as superintendent.

Greenville, S. C.—A new incinerator is under construction at the Greenville plant of the Woodside Cotton Mills Co., to handle the disposal of refuse and trash of the Woodside Community now being done by the county incinerator.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Adams-Millis Corp., with plants here, at Kernersville, and Tryon, N. C., spent approximately half a million dollars during 1941 on plant improvements and machinery according to the annual report of J. E. Millis, president. Additional orders booked for machinery amount to about \$340,000.

Lincolnton, N. C.—A charter has been issued to the Summit Yarn Co., of this place, to manufacture and sell materials made from cotton, wool and other materials. Authorized capital stock is \$1,000, subscribed stock 10 shares, by Stahle Linn, Mary E. Hackett and J. W. Lippels, all of Salisbury.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Plans for a new corporation being formed here to manufacture duck for war purposes have been announced. The mill, to be known as the Warrior Duck Mills, will have an authorized capital stock of \$75,000, and it is expected that it will employ between 75 and 100 persons.

Negotiations are said to be under way for a plant to house the new enterprise, but the location has not been revealed. It will not occupy a new building.

CAPE CHARLES, VA.—The Cape Charles Knitting Mills have gone out of business and the machinery has been sold. They formerly operated on ladies' full-fashioned hosiery.

Dallas, Ga.—The knitting mill which was formerly owned by E. W. Babb here is now operating as the Beverly Hosiery Mill. It manufactures men's half hose and socks.

'KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—Cannon Mills Co., and subsidiary, reports net income of \$3,123,080 for the year ended December 31, 1941. This compares with net income of \$3,831,857 for the preceding year.

Net sales in 1941 totaled \$65,151,913, compared to \$47,497,623 in 1940. Cost of goods sold (exclusive of provision for depreciation) in 1941 was \$57,753,798 compared to \$39,301,448 for goods made in 1940.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—Burlington Mills Corp., Hosiery Division, has purchased the McLaurin Hosiery Mills, Inc., of this place, and this marks the advent of this company into the seamless hosiery business.

Burlington entered the full-fashioned field some time ago and now controls six such mills in the South.

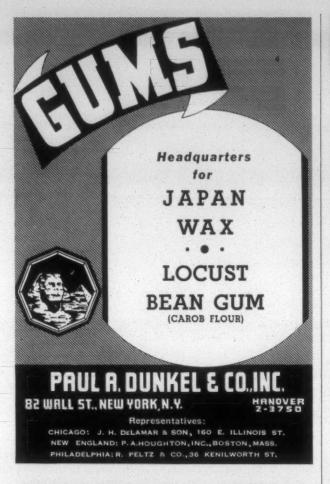
The McLaurin mill is equipped with approximately 160 seamless knitting machines, including Banner and Scott & Williams machines. It is reported that Burlington will eliminate obsolete machines and replace them with more modern and higher speed machinery.

The product, men's fancy half hose, will be sold by Burlington Hosiery Sales Co., Inc., New York City.

HILLSVILLE, VA.—Thomas J. Wallner, Pulaski, Va., industrialist, announced recently that he had sold his interest in the Carroll Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., to New York parties. He declined to reveal the names of those who purchased his interests, but said the transaction took place recently.

Mr. Wallner resigned as president and director at a meeting of the board of directors of the corporation at Hillsville, declaring that other interests are occupying his time, making it impossible for him to carry on his connections.

These new directors were elected: L. E. Frye, B. P. Goad, Earl Hill, Stephen H. Lewis, George W. Murphy and J. O. Donoghue. Mr. Wallner said he understood the new board would meet shortly to elect a new president. He had served as president since the corporation was formed, and the mill, representing an investment of approximately \$500,000, was built in the summer of 1938. Stockholders were informed at the annual meeting that business in 1941 was satisfactory under the circumstances.





# 76 years of

Since 1866 our policy of Fair Service to All has been the bulwark of our business. It has withstood the test of two major wars and several depressions. Today our customers have confidence in our ability to protect their interests . . especially through the present emergency. They have confidence in the high quality of our textile starches . . corn, potato, wheat . . which reflect the craftsman's art in skillfully converting the best materials the world affords. This customer confidence is one of our most valuable assets. We shall do all in our power to preserve and strengthen it.

STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC.

285 Madison Ave. NEW YORK

1011 Johnston Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.



"You Can Count on WAK Counters" They are Rugged, Accurate, Dependable Write-Phone-Wire

> INDUSTRIES CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Air Conditioning for Greater TEXTILE Production

The Better Atmospheric Control, the more efficient production.

... Bahnson has achieved an engineering miracle in positive lateral distribution of conditioned air, accurately directed to equalize heat loads in all types of Textile plants.



WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.



CHINA GROVE MILL

# Personal News

- N. P. Bumgardner has been named superintendent of the Superior Yarn Mills, Mount Holly, N. C.
- W. H. Irving is now master mechanic at the Dacotah Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.
- B. W. Cooper has been promoted to overhauler and head loom fixer at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.
- E. E. Connor has been promoted to second hand of spinning at Virginia Mills, Inc., Swepsonville, N. C.

Billy Brown has been named assistant superintendent of the Shawmut, Ala., plant of the West Point Mfg. Co.

- H. W. Hughes has been promoted from section man to second hand at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.
- Arthur L. Burnet, Jr., has been appointed general superintendent of the cotton yarn mills of the Burlington Mills Corp. at Fayetteville and Smithfield, N. C.
- E. T. Snoddy, formerly of Erlanger, N. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.
- W. E. Brown is now overseer of the cloth room at the Apalachie plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Arlington, S. C.

James Oates, general superintendent of Virginia Mills, Inc., Swepsonville, N. C., for the past 18 months, has resigned, effective May 1st.

- P. L. Lytton, formerly of Gastonia, N. C., is now night superintendent of the Woodlawn Mill of the American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C.
- Richard C. Jones, manager of Tubize Chatillon Corp., Rome, Ga., has been elected a director of the Associated Industries of Georgia.
- C. S. Cox has been promoted from second hand at Victor Mills, Greer, S. C., to overseer of weaving at the Apalachie plant of Victor-Monaghan Co., Arlington, S. C.
- T. M. Forbes, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, has been elected vice-president of the Rotary Club of Atlanta.

Norman E. Elsas, president of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has been elected president of the Associated Industries of Georgia.

Lt. H. S. Elliott has been called to active duty with the U. S. Army, in the Ordnance Department. Dr. Elliott has been a Southern representative for Mill Devices Co. and

Carter Traveler Co., Divisions of A. B. Carter, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.

J. L. Woodward has been transferred and promoted to the position of overseer of second shift weaving at the Apalachie plant of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Arlington, S. C.

Brodie Lacey Martin, a graduate of N. C. State College and formerly connected with the Greensboro, N. C., office of the Torrington Co., is now an aviation cadet at Maxwell Field, Ala.

Walter C. Owens has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Erlanger Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C., to become night superintendent at the Victoria Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

Standish W. Holmes, who for 12 years has been associated with the advertising department of American Viscose Corp., has been transferred to the "Fibro" rayon staple fiber sales division of the company.

John P. Harrison has resigned as superintendent of the Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., to become assistant general superintendent of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Lewis N. Peeler, who has been second hand in spinning at Priscilla Mill, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., has been made overseer of spinning at the Frieda Mfg. Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.

Dr. Otto Morningstar, director of the West Point Mfg. Co.'s laboratory at Shawmut, Ala., has been called to active duty with the U. S. Army, Chemical Warfare Division. Dr. Morningstar is a graduate of Auburn.

Frank Pate, for the last 11 years assistant superintendent of the Shawmut Mill Division of West Point Mfg. Co., was recently transferred to Athens, Ga., as treasurer of the Wehadkee Yarn Mill and the Mallison Braided Cord Co.

John O. Porter, for a great many years an official of the Bibb Mfg. Co. at Porterdale, Ga., has been appointed to a five-man advisory board to facilitate procurement of war-essential materials in the Birmingham, Ala., Ordnance District.

W. H. Connor, formerly overseer of spinning, winding and twisting at Virginia Mills, Inc., Swepsonville, N. C., has accepted a position as general overseer of spinning at Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala. Before leaving Swepsonville, Mr. Connor was presented by the mill management with a top coat as evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his former employers.



#### HOUGHTON WOOLTOPS

Prompt Shipment All Grades on Short Notice
Suitable for Blends with Rayon or Cotton
HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY
253 Summer St.
Boston

Write or Phone Our Southern Representative

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692 Charlotte, N. C



Made in sizes for all counts of cotton, wool, worsted silk and rayon yarns. A trial order will convince you of the superiority and durability of Dary Ring Travelers.

#### THE DARY RING TRAVELER CO.

TAUNTON, MASS.
B. G. DARY, Treas. and Mgr.
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES, Box 843, Greenville, S. C.
JOHN H. O'NEILL. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.
H. REID LOCKMAN, Box 515, Spartanburg, S. C.



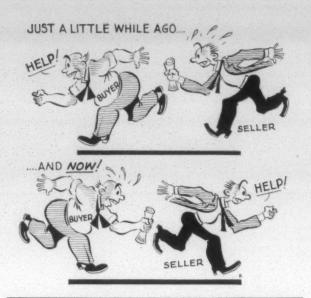
Many textile manufacturers were "on the fence". BUT many of them came right off when they discovered the uniformity, cleanliness, consistent high quality of Corn Products Sales Company starches and gums. Many successful textile manufacturers use the services of Corn Products technicians who are always glad to help the manufacturer with WARP SIZING, FINISHING or other textile problems.



#### CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Textile Offices: Greenville, S. C. • Greensboro, N. C. • Atlanta, Ga. Spartanburg, S. C. • Birmingham, Ala. • Boston, Mass.



## B. H. Bristow Draper, Jr., Named Treasurer Of Draper Corp.

Hopedale, Mass.—B. H. Bristow Draper, Jr., at a meeting of the board of directors of Draper Corp., was elected treasurer, succeeding the late G. Russell Goff.

Mr. Draper is the son of the president of the corporation and for several years has been assistant treasurer and director of purchases.

#### Ben Alexander Heads Textile, Clothing and Leather Branch of W. P. B.

Philip D. Reed, chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches, has announced the appointment of Ben Alexander as acting chief of the Textiles, Clothing and Leather Goods Branch.

Mr. Alexander, who succeeds Robert R. Guthrie, has

been president of the Masonite Corp. of Chicago since its founding in 1926. The firm manufactures hard-pressed fiber board.

Mr. Alexander came to Washington March 1st to serve as a special assistant to Mr. Reed.

Mr. Alexander was graduated from the University of California in 1917. He served as an infantry captain in the last war and still holds that rank as a reserve officer.

#### Larry Hill Transferred To Washington

Harold H. ("Larry") Hill, who has been in charge of the Charlotte office of the American Blower Corp. for several years, has been transferred to the company's Washington office and will take over his duties there within the next few days.

Mr. Hill was a member of the Charlotte Rotary Club and was recently elected president of the Charlotte Engineers' Club.

#### John Wilson Now With Sperry Gyroscope Co.

The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., announces the resignation, effective March 28th, of John J. Wilson, who has been its sales manager for the past four years.

W. S. Terrell will assume the duties of sales manager in addition to his work of production planning. M. H. Ridenhour will assist in sales work in the Charlotte area.

Mr. Wilson will join the organization of the Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Terrell Machine Co. extends its best wishes to Mr. Wilson in his new work.

#### Dyestuff Advisory Committee

The formation of a Dyestuff Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee some time ago by the Bureau of Inlustry Advisory Committees of the War Production Board has been announced.



Dr. Arnold L. Lippert, of the Textiles, Clothing and Leather Goods Branch of the WPB has been designated

Government presiding officer.

Committee members are: A. R. Chantler, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; E. K. Halback, General Dyestuff Corp., New York City; E. M. Maxwell, National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., New York City; S. C. Moody, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, New Jersey; Dr. H. B. Marshall, Ciba Co., New York City; Jack Crist, Southern Dyestuff Corp., Charlotte, N. C.; T. Thomas Roberts, Arnold Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. M. Richter, Pharma Chemical Corp., New York City.

#### Howard Conway, Jr., Lost At Sea

Howard P. Conway, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., son of the late Howard P. Conway, sales manager of the Grinnell Co., of Providence, R. I., was missing after his ship was torpedoed off the North Carolina coast on March 20th.

He left college to accept a maritime commission appointment. He began special studies at the U. S. Naval Academy in the Fall of 1940 and entered the merchant marine in July, 1941.

## Bruce J. Brown Made Chief of WPB Textile Allocation Appeals

Washington.—Bruce J. Brown, of South Orange, N. J., has been appointed chief of the Allocations Appeal Section of the Textile Branch of the War Production Board, having charge of the allocation of all textile fibers and fabrics such as wool, rayon, jute, kapok, duck, burlap, etc., and of WPB conservation and allocation orders.

Mr. Brown was for two years director of budgets and merchandise control of the Federal Supply Co., operator of general stores for the Pittsburgh Coal Co. Prior to that he was for 20 years with Montgomery Ward & Co.

#### 25 S. C. Mills for Sunday Work

Twenty-five South Carolina mills or factories have applied to the State Labor Department for permission to do Sunday work on war contracts, Labor Commissioner W. Rhett Harley reported.

All but two of the 25 requests came from textile mills. A number of plants with war orders have been certified for Sunday work and others are arranging for that, Mr. Harley said, but his records on these certifications will not be available for several days.

#### OBITUARY

JAMES W. DANIEL

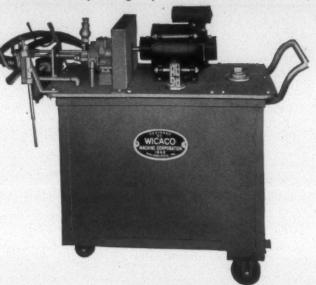
Franklinton, N. C.—James Wesley Daniel, 75, secretary of the Sterling Cotton Mills here for the past 46 years, died in Rex Hospital in Raleigh after a short illness.

He leaves his widow, one son, H. S. Daniel, three daughters and six grandchildren.

# It's Costly to be A "Guess" Man

### on spindle lubrication

Too LITTLE oil means wear; too MUCH oil means waste of lubricant, damaged yarn, belts and spinning tape.



# The WICACO Spindle Oiler

GUARANTEES the correct oil level at all times—completely eliminating costly guesswork. Also saves time and time was never so precious as it is today.

ALREADY INSTALLED IN MANY LEADING SOUTHERN MILLS

Write Today for Complete Details and Price

# WICACO MACHINE CORPORATION

Designers and Engineers
Precision Workmanship Since 1868
WAYNE JUNCTION, PHILADELPHIA

74th Anniversary

Southern Representative
M. BRADFORD HODGES
161 Spring St., N. W.

New England Representative

Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY
No. 78 Fountain St.
Providence, R. I.



Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business
Papers, Inc.

Published Semi-Monthly By

#### CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Eastern Address: P. O. Box 133, Providence, R. I.

David Clark -		- President an	d Managing Edit	or
Junius M. Smith	-	Vice-President and	Business Manag	er
Ellis Royal -			Associate Edit	or

#### SUBSCRIPTION

One year payable in advance	\$1.50
Other Countries in Postal Union	3.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers, Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

#### An Indictment

We indict the newspapers of the United States, or at least a portion of them, for the publication of stories and articles dealing with our war efforts when they should be suppressed.

Even though these newspapers know that their readers wish war news, they should suppress all stories which give information of value to the enemy.

There are those in army circles who claim that on December 7th, 1941, there were enough planes and tanks and other war equipment on the way to the Philippines to have assured that, at least, Manila and Luzon Island would have been held, but the publication of information relative to such shipments alarmed the Japanese and caused them to strike thirty days earlier than they otherwise would have moved.

The story of the transfer of General Mac-Arthur, by motor boats, gave valuable information to the Japanese, and since then they have been giving the edges of Corrigedor Island a terrific bombardment in an effort to destroy the motor boats which have been of valuable assistance to our forces who are fighting so bravely in the Philippines.

The War Department is locating and constructing many plants for the production of important war materials and considers it important to keep such information from the enemy but, in spite of their efforts, our newspapers publish accounts of such locations and broadcast most of

the information they can obtain relative to the articles to be manufactured.

Our army and our navy would give much to know how many planes and tanks and guns are being manufactured in Germany and Japan, but no such news is published in their papers.

The unwillingness of many of our newspapers to accede to the requests of our War Department is believed to be resulting in the enemy obtaining a volume of information of much value to them.

The actions of our newspapers, if they do not cease, will make a military censor mandatory.

# The Uprising Against Labor Racketeers

Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, in an address before the House Judiciary Committee, accused labor unions of:

- 1. Exploiting the farmers;
- 2. Impeding transportation;
- Restricting the efficient use of men and machines in production for war and home consumption;
- 4. Refusing to allow the production of cheap houses by mass production methods;
- 5. Forcing business men to employ useless la-
- 6. Undemocratic procedures within the unions themselves:
- Being guilty of high handed behavior which no other group of society could get away with.

It is, in our opinion, unfortunate that so much attention has been paid to the "40-hour week" and so little attention given to the facts behind the charges made by Mr. Arnold.

It is true that the demand for the 40-hour week came during a period of great unemployment and was based upon a desire to spread the work, but, if the "time-and-a-half" payment for hours above 40 is now eliminated, it will do no more than reduce wages and the unions will persistently charge that it was solely for the purpose of giving more profit to employers.

Far more important to our production of war materials is the elimination of the vicious practices of labor racketeers as enumerated by Mr. Arnold

An angry public sentiment has been aroused and a vital factor in same is the voice of those farmers who were forced to pay tribute of \$25 to \$100 to labor unions before being allowed to

work as carpenters or laborers in the construc-

tion of army camps.

The union leaders, and President Roosevelt, have tried to nullify the movement by charging that it was a campaign organized by industrial leaders, but Congressmen and Senators know many of those from whom the letters have come and know that they have not been influenced by industry.

The American people recognize the right of a man to join a union and will not argue that he should be discharged by employers for so doing.

They are now insisting that the right of a man to work without joining a union is equally as important and that this right should not be set aside by an argument over the 40-hour week.

The public, in normal times, might permit union leaders to arbitrarily fix the maximum amount of work which a worker would be permitted to do during a day, but we are at war and they will not stand for any such slowing down process during this period.

Assistant Attorney General Arnold has made serious but true charges against union leaders and now is the time to make those leaders realize

that they must give up their rackets.

#### Car Drivers Take Notice

Ordinarily we require about 40,000,000 passenger car tires for replacement each year plus camelback for recapping about 5,000,000 others. We will be able to meet, through recapping, only about one-seventh of the combined passenger car tire replacement and recapping de-This means that only those passenger car users on the Class A or Class B eligibility lists will be able to secure recapped tires. As a practical matter it means that we will be doing well if we are able to keep running some of the cars of defense workers, the largest group in the Class B list. In addition, there will be a few new passenger car tires sold from inventory to Class A users. That, gentlemen, is the best we can hope for as far as passenger car operators are concerned. Thus you can see there is little hope that the ordinary passenger car operator can get either a new or recapped tire in 1942, 1943 or 1944. Statement of Leon Henderson, March 5, 1942

Because of the tire situation, which is sure to become more and more serious as time passes, the men who serve and sell textile mill equipment in the South and rely largely on individual motor cars for transportation, are wondering how they are going to continue to cover their territories.

There is no doubt of the fact that these engineers and salesmen, in the course of their visits, contribute much valuable information and help to their customers in ironing out mechanical, dyeing and finishing problems in the mills, and we are sure that mill officials and operating executives would regret to see their calls entirely suspended for the duration.

We think it might be worthwhile, therefore, to pass along a suggestion made to us recently, which may help to "keep 'em calling" at least on a regular even though it be a greatly curtailed schedule. This suggestion, which was offered by a salesman in this territory, is that men arrange to double up with other men selling non-competitive lines, in order to conserve both tires and cars.

This has been done on a limited scale for many years and undoubtedly it would be entirely practical in a large number of cases, where salesmen are calling on the same types of mills and

even the same departments.

For traveling men interested in the possibilities of the plan, the Textile Bulletin will be glad to act as a liaison bureau in establishing contacts, if they will file with us a brief outline of their route and schedules and the type of product they are selling. Each salesman who supplies this information will be furnished with statements of other men selling non-competitive products whose routes and schedules most closely coincide with their own.

Admittedly, the plan will be far less satisfactory than covering the territory "solo," but in time it may become a case of "double or nothing."

#### A Union Racket

On February 21st, which was Saturday, two caulkers worked on a ship at Oakland, Calif., which was being converted to a naval auxiliary. In eight hours each caulked 550 feet upon the outside of the ship and 375 feet on deck.

Under rules made by the union 100 feet outside equals eight hours work and they figured they had worked the equivalent of 5½ days or 44 hours each. They also completed 375 feet each on deck caulking and figured they had worked the equivalent of 2½ days or 20 hours each. On this basis each had worked the equivalent of 64 hours in eight hours work.

But since they worked on Saturday and were entitled to double time, they claimed they each had worked the equivalent of twice 64, or 128 hours each.

A caulker gets \$1.25 an hour so the two caulkers claimed their pay for the day was 128 times \$1.25, or \$160 each.

All that the men did was to work 8 hours, without any unusual strain, upon the conversion of a ship to war purposes, but the union says that each should receive \$160 for the day's work.

Congressmen who are in favor of the continuation of any such system of graft should be replaced when this year's elections come around.



OTHER PRODUCTS

Softeners

Shuttle

• Penetrants

Dressing

• Alkalis

## Warp Sizing

Seyco Sizing is produced under scientifically controlled conditions, which assures uniform quality in every shipment.

Seyco Sizing is packed in tight, rust-proof non-absorbing steel drums, which can be stored indefinitely.

#### ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION

Our well equipped chemical staff, directed by Dr. Seydel, a renowned chemist (honored by American Chemical Society as councilor), will help you with your Sizing and Finishing problems.



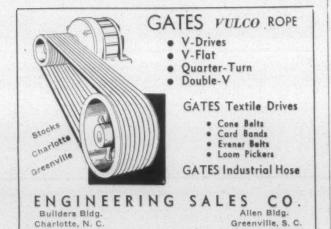
"A company is known by the customers it keeps."

#### Seydel-Woolley & Co.

Textile Chemicals

748 Rice St., N. W.

ATLANTA, GA.



#### Warp Sizing Conference

Warp sizing studies conducted under the direction of the Textile Research Institute have been proceeding for some time, recent working having been conducted at the North Carolina State College Textile School under the immediate supervision of Dean Thomas Nelson.

That those interested in warp sizing, whether as a processor or as a supplier of materials or equipment, may become better acquainted with the present set-up and investigation a meeting has been scheduled for Wednesday, April 8th, at 10 A. M., in the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. Discussion of several phases of the work will be led by specially qualified individuals, after which the meeting will be open for general discussion.

After luncheon the conferees have been invited to visit the laboratories of the Textile Research Institute and the Textile Foundation in Washington and view the textile research work carried on by fourteen research associates under the direction of Dr. Milton Harris.

To those associated with or interested in warp sizing methods or materials a cordial invitation is extended to attend the conference. As facilities for the meeting are limited, requests for admission to the meeting should be sent promptly to Edward T. Pickard, Textile Research Institute, Inc., 10 E. 40th St., New York City.

#### Shortage of Chlorine To Affect Textiles

Requirements of the national war effort will soon alter expectations to which consumers are accustomed when curtailment of the use of chlorine for bleaching textiles results in a lower degree of whiteness in sheets, pillow cases and wide sheetings, according to W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants.

The War Production Board's General Preference Order No. M-19, as amended, issued with the purpose of conserving and directing the use of chlorine, definitely prohibits use of the chemical for bleaching foodstuffs, cosmetics, and certain other lines, and restricts its use for textile bleaching to one-half of the monthly quantities used by any mill or finishing plant in the year ended June 30, 1941.

In a statement to members of the Association, Mr. Bell said: "With the higher current rate of production and the lack of suitable substitutes for this bleaching chemical, it is evident that previously maintained qualities of whiteness in sheets, pillow cases and other bleached textile products, can no longer be expected. The consuming public will, I am sure, understand that this is a necessary part of the participation of both producers and consumers in the all-out effort to win the war."

# ROTWOOD SEAST FEED APRONS POSITIVE DRIVE \* FIREPROOF \* LAST INDEFINITELY U.S. PAT. 2258035 SJÖSTRÖM MACHINE CO. EVERETT MILLS, LAWRENCE, MASS. E.W. HOLLISTER Southern Representative SPARTANBURG, 5, C. 1796



# Government Wants Idle Machine Tools

WNERS of idle machine tools have been requested by George C. Brainard, chief of the tools branch, War Production Board, to make them available for sale so they can be placed in plants engaged in war production.

Compliance with this request will help in the WPB's current drive to step up production to meet the goals set by President Roosevelt.

He urged that full information regarding such idle tools be forwarded to the Available Used Tools Section of the War Production Board where it can be incorporated in reference files for operators of war production plants. Mr. Brainard said that a recent recording of tools in the possession of used machine tool dealers resulted in the listing of approximately 40,000 idle machines. Many of these have found their way into war production and every effort is being made to keep the list up-to-date by adding more tools to it.

It is estimated that if owners of idle machines co-operate fully in listing their tools, approximately 50,000 pieces of equipment may be made available for sale to war material producers.

Mr. Brainard asked shop foremen to search their plants for "forgotten" machinery. He also urged that plant operators having several machine tools of the same type consider the possibility of doing the work on fewer pieces of equipment and releasing the others for war work.

The text of his message to machine tool owners follows: "To All Machine Tool Owners:

"This is an appeal addressed directly to you. It is one of the most important requests your Government can make of you, and by fulfilling it, you will be doing your share in getting the maximum war production out of existing facilities.

"All industrial plants—large corporations and small shops alike—are urged to release immediately for war production purposes, all machine tools that are lying idle or being operated only part time. The co-operation of everyone is essential now. All types of machine tools—boring mills, planers, grinders, lathes, drill presses, forging equipment, cranes, etc.—must be used in the all-out effort necessary to make the Nation's armament program successful. Idle tools aid only the Axis.

"The tools branch of the War Production Board asks every corporation, manufacturer, and shop owner to

search his plant for unused and partially idle machine tools that may be in the shops, warehouses and out-of-the-way nooks and corners. Important surplus machinery and parts have been unearthed in very unusual places.

"Many large companies owning machine tools—rail-roads, paper mills, rubber companies, stone companies, mines, etc.—have main offices located in cities distant from their operating plants. In many instances, examination of main office records will find nothing available for release, but if the men in charge of the shops are instructed to make an immediate check-up of equipment, many forgotten" tools may be found.

"Some plants are still operating two or more machines of the same type, only a few hours daily. By releasing one and stepping up the hours on the others, the plant's normal operations will not be disturbed but another tool can be put to work to beat the Axis.

"Many of the machines needed in war production are for single purpose operation and almost any piece of equipment will find a spot where it can be used to advantage. If it is in poor condition, it can be rebuilt either by the purchaser or by any competent rebuilder of machine tools. No industry is more familiar with what can be done than the railroads. When their locomotives or cars are damaged, they are sent to the shops and rebuilt with the result that they provide additional years of service. The same thing can be done with machine tools, even in their worst condition.

"Those in charge of listing these tools should be instructed to locate as many parts belonging to these tools as possible. The defense contractor to whom the machine is transferred will be saved countless delays if all the parts accompany the tool. Loose parts are often stored carelessly. They may mean little or nothing to the owner when he disposes of the idle machine, but they are a real help to the ultimate user, especially now when it is almost as difficult to obtain parts as it is to get new equipment.

"Everyone who finds he has idle tools available for sale—so that they may be put to war work—is asked to write the Available Used Tools Branch of the War Production Board.

"To make the records uniform, sheets  $8\frac{1}{2}$  x 11 inches should be used, listing one machine on each sheet. A copy of each listing should be retained until such machine is sold, then the owner's copy should be forwarded to the

Available Used Machine Tools Section, with 'Sold' marked across its face.

"In listing available machines for sale give make, type, size and description, including age and serial number. State whether the drive is cone or geared head, and give the machine's condition (excellent, good, fair or broken). Any extra or missing parts should be noted. The present location of the tools should be listed with the name of the owner, the asking price, and name and telephone number of the person to contact for purchase. A photograph or cut of the machine will be very helpful. Send all lists to the Available Tools Section, Tools Branch, War Production Board, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

"Do your part by sending in this information NOW."

#### Conservation of Brushes Stressed

Importance of conserving the present supply of all kinds of bristle brushes and of reclaiming brushes was stressed recently at the first meeting of the Brush Advisory Committee of the War Production Board.

It was pointed out that there are many thousands of paint brushes in shops and homes all over the country that can be cleaned and used for a long time. Many paint brushes too worn or fouled for further use contain hog bristles that are more valuable now than when the brushes were made.

This conservation of existing brushes is doubly important because industry, as a result of the war program, needs more brushes than ever before and because materials which go into their manufacture are scarce. These materials include hog bristles, rubber, cement, plastics, steel wire, and nylon and other bristle substitutes.

Conservation of brushes by professional painters is especially important, but civilians can participate in the program by taking good care of paint brushes, tooth brushes and hair brushes. It was pointed out that there are large supplies of brushes of all types used by civilians on hand.

Production problems in the industry are, two-fold: increasing production of essential brushes and converting unused capacity of the industry to war production. The industry is qualified to do war work involving hand assembly operations.

Efforts of the industry to substitute for scarce materials in the manufacture of brushes will result in elimination of plastic handles. Hair brushes, tooth brushes, paint brushes and other types will be made with wood handles.

Because nylon and other substitutes for hog bristles are themselves scarce materials, the American packing industry is experimenting with the possibility of getting useable bristles from American hogs. Present supply comes from Russia, China and India where hogs live longer and grow shaggier.

The meeting was attended by representatives of fourteen brush firms, the WPB, the armed services and other governmental agencies. P. H. Thayer, consultant of the Industry Advisory Committee of the Division of Industry Operations, presided for the Government.

#### Steel Strapping Covered By P-100

Steel strapping is interpreted by authorities as "operating supplies" and as such carries a rating of A-10 under

Preference Rating Order P-100. Because this order forbids the application of the rating to "non-ferrous material to be used as packaging supplies," there has been some mis understanding to the effect that steel strapping could no longer be obtained. This is not so, as steel strapping is "ferrous" material and therefore is eligible to receive an A-10 rating on Preference Rating Order P-100.

While steel is a critical item, there is still sufficient steel available to supply essential needs of industry . . . and especially where no conservation of needed material results from the replacement of steel by substitutes. This is particularly true of steel strapping which permits the use of lighter weight boxes, makes possible the bundling and skid-handling of hundreds of products which would otherwise be packed in heavier and more expensive containers . . . thus adding to freight charges, stowage and handling problems.

Then too, safe delivery to destination of war and civilian products becomes increasingly important as costly and perhaps fatal delays caused by damage or loss en route can seriously handicap the all-out victory effort.

Government authorities recognize the value of steel strapping in assuring damage-free arrival of shipments and therefore include strapping as an essential item in their own packing specifications.

#### Alabama Cotton Manufacturers To Meet On April 17-18

The annual meeting of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held this year at the Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Ala., on April 17th and 18th. Point Clear is just across the bay from Mobile, and the reason for choosing this location for the meeting was given as the hotel congestion in Mobile and the availability of the Grand Hotel, which is new and capable of properly handling the meeting.

The theme of the meeting will be "Utmost Production for Victory" and the meeting will be in keeping with the theme. The keynote will be simplicity and serious application to industrial problems, particularly arising from war-time requirements.

Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, will attend the meeting and address a luncheon meeting Friday, April 17th, concerning the latest developments in Washington.

Hotel accommodations are limited to 150 persons, and reservations are made through the Association in Montgomery.

#### Col. Painter To Head Phila. Depot Research, Inspection, Promotion

Philadelphia.—In connection with changes planned in the procurement department of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot it is made known here that Col. Vere Painter will be in general charge of both the inspection division and the promotion and research division.

Assisting Colonel Painter, Colonel Harold Manderbach will be directly in charge of inspection, and Major Frank M. Steadman will be directly in charge of promotion and research.

It was said at the depot that the names are not yet ready for release of those who are to head the separate procurement divisions to be set up under the general supervision of Colonel Thomas W. Jones, contracting officer. It is understood difficulty has been experienced in finding candidates equipped with the technical and legal knowledge necessary and also able to pass the physical test.

#### Vegetable Garden Pamphlets

Individuals intending to plant vegetable gardens or textile mills planning community gardens, who are residents of North Carolina, can obtain, without charge, the following pamphlets by writing to the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C.:

- (1) Victory Garden Planting Service.
- (2) Farm and Home Garden Manuel.
- (3) Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations for Vegetable Crops in North Carolina.

#### 10 Dyes Set Aside for War Use Only

(Continued from Page 19)

sion from non-defense to defense work, may appeal to the War Production Board by letter or telegraph. Reference M-103, setting forth the pertinent facts and the reasons he considers he is entitled to relief. The Director of Industry Operations may thereupon take such action as he

deems appropriate.

- (3) Applicability of Order. The prohibitions and restrictions contained in this order shall apply to the use of material in all articles hereafter manufactured, irrespective of whether such articles are manufactured pursuant to a contract made prior or subsequent to the effective date hereof, or pursuant to a contract supported by a preference rating. In so far as any other order of the Director of Industry Operations may have the effect of limiting or curtailing to a greater extent than herein provided the use of any dyestuffs in the production of any article, the limitation of such other order shall be observed.
- (4) Violations or False Statements. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who by any act or omission falsifies records to be kept or information to be furnished pursuant to this order, may be prohibited from receiving further deliveries of any material subject to allocation, and such further action may be taken as is deemed appropriate, including a recommendation for prosecution under Section 35 (A) of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 80).
  - (5) Definitions. For the purposes of this order
- (i) "Dyestuffs" means any coloring matter, with the exception of coloring matter the chemical constituents whereof are entirely inorganic in nature. As used herein, the word "dyestuffs" does not include inorganic pigments which may be extended or otherwise processed with substantially colorless organic material, and shall not include dyes certified under the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (52 Stat. 1040, Ch. 675) and which are sold and used exclusively for use in foods, drugs and cosmetics, as defined in the said act.
- (6) Effective Date. This order shall take effect upon the date of issuance and shall continue in effect until revoked by the Director of Industry Operations.

Issued this 28th day of March, 1942.

J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations.



# with PLASTIC ROCK!

Trowel a smooth, tough plastic surfacing right over your old concrete or wood floor.

Plastic Rock comes complete, packed in barrels. Nothing more to buy. Simply mix and trowel right over old floor. Average depth one-half inch. Old floor Saturday is a new floor Monday. Also patches concrete to a perfect feather edge. Silent, dustless, sparkproof, shock-absorbent. Feels like cork under foot. Heavy loads on steel wheels actually improve it. Five-year-old floors show no wear. Natural color is dark gray. Other colors available. Used by U. S. Army, Navy and largest industries in America. Your contractor or your own crew can apply.

Ask for your copy of Report 220-TX

#### HARRY H. PHILLIPS BOX 908 TRYON, N. C.

Southern Division Supervisor

--Home Office--

UNITED LABORATORIES, INC.



#### Premiums for Specialty Combed Yarns

A change in the method of computing premiums for specialty combed yarns made with extra-long-staple cotton and thread yarns is made in amendments to Price Schedule No. 7 (combed yarns) announced by Acting Price Administrator John E, Hamm.

Another modification of the schedule permits a seller of stock yarn to charge freight to the buyer even though the stock-yarn warehouse may be more than 25 miles from the seller's principal place of business.

Due to the war effort, a large-volume demand for high specification yarn has been superimposed on the combed spinning industry. These yarns must be made from extralong-staple domestic and imported cotton to provide substitutes for yarns often produced from linen, silk and nylon. These yarns will be further fabricated into deicing cloth for airplanes, parachute harness, machine-gun belts, barrage balloon fabric, etc.

This demand from the armaments program requires the use of the precision machinery of mills which customarily manufacture thread and of spinners normally engaged in making highly technical yarn. The present amendments



HONOR Roll of former textile mill employees or sons of textile mill employees who are now in uniform in the army, navy, marines or air forces. We will welcome similar lists from other mills.

#### Langdale (Ala.) Mill Div. West Point Mfg. Co.

William C. Davis Ledford Boone Thomas Stanfield Robert O. Thornton Byron Welch Jessie J. Wells Omer W. Milner Arnold Kirby Robert F. Crowder William Leavins Hulet Nation Durward White Charles A. Smith Doyle Vickers Charlie L. DeLoach Jim Reed, Jr. William H. Sturkie Fred Higgins D. Earl Courson Terrell Lauderdale Willard Hawkins Hilliard J. Crowder Otis L. Adams -Durell Johnson L. C. McClellen Lynwood Rutland

Charlie M. Newton
James Moon
C. E. Hooten
George W. Crutchfield
Luther T. Brown (Col.)
Lynn S. Crowder
Luther Morris
O'Neal DeLoach
Thomas Swader
Wyatt Gibson
James V. Templeton
Homer B. Webb
Robert E. Haralson
John T. Williams
Edwin B. Czachurskie
Johnnie L. Shehane, Jr.
Howard M. Denny
W. Durward Pless
James C. Bearden
Braxton Cockrell
James L. White
Paul T. Gordon
Signor T. Terry
Lucas E. Nation
Robert C. Ray
Jimmie H. Lane

#### Riverdale Mill, River View, Ala., West Point Mfg. Co.

Jessie B. Brown Frank W. Scroggins Wallace Prather Ralph Sands John D. Gilson Leslie Gibson James O. Bledsoe Cecil Dunn Robert Scroggins Roy Crockett Claud Keys
Woodrow W. Elliott
Homer Sands
George Scroggins
Zachary T. Slaton
Paul Wills
Rhuel P. Fullerton
Grover Lee Brown
Charles L. Alford

#### Carter Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

Herbert Summey Wilburn Neal Warren G. Hallman Earl Sexton Chas. R. Murphy Hazel Elmore Carl Beal Burgin Beal

#### Shawmut (Ala.) Mill Div. West Point Mfg. Co.

Jewell Arnett
Imlah E. Barber
P. J. Barfield
Darvin Bassett
Cornelius J. Benton
Charles R. Bennett
Judson T. Cox
Barney Crabtree
Baxter L. Dykes
Roy Edwards
George M. Gresham
Alfus A. Gullatt
Grady W. Hamiltn
Howard J. Hammock
Jesse D. Hill
Wilner E. Hill
Clyde Huff
Thos. Hooks, Jr.
Clinton Hooks
Robert E. Jackson
Thomas O. Johnson
Charles J. Koon
William F. Lanier
Eugene Lauderdale
Alton Lott
Marrell Milan

James C. Mobley Walter B. Moncus Curtis Morgan Henry W. McCarthy Charles G. Newman John B. Pike Edgar A. Joe Edwin J. Poe Richard E. Price Fonnie A. Proctor Doyles Robertson Talton Shaw Bluford T. Shelton Mickey Simpkins Durward L. Smith James R. Smith Walter C. Smith Herman Taunton Jack Thomason Alva Tucker James T. Wadkins L. F. Welch James C. Whitlow Willie C. Whitlow Thomas D. Stephens

#### Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Elbert Pennington Jesse Holt T. Ottinger James W. Carey W. A. Smith Robert Campbell James Christopher Roy Corbin E. Allison Glenn Cantrell C. E. Maw James Casey Otha Lawrence Cov Pate Grady Gossett Edward Crow Leo Nodine J. E. Evans H. G. Turner Roy Poteat W. P. Cooke Martin J. Smith W. V. Griffin Charlie C. Harvey Fred L. Dotson V. Brewer Loran Waldren

O. Z. Thrasher R. M. Anthony A. J. Silvers Phil Miller Cecil Low Harry L. Googe Bruce Sanders W. L. Foster Charles Pasper Norris Frady T. S. Millwood William Buchanan Russell Wright C. K. Sells Oscar Lowe Hugh Caldwell H. E. Henson C. E. Bullock D. Wingo John Williams Henry Ledford Marion Cogdill Yates Farris Frank T. Bailey Edwin Trail Boyce W. Martin

grant those specialty mills, in effect, a margin over and above the added cost of the longer-staple cotton which must be used in these yarns to produce high tensile strength or unusual evenness.

The extra premiums to be allowed specialty yarn mills apply when spinners use American cotton of greater staple lengths than defined for base-grade yarns or when they use Sea Island, SXP, Pima or Egyptian cotton to meet high breaking strength or other requirements. In such cases the OPA amendments allow a premium not in excess of 130 per cent of the additional cotton costs, after it is adjusted for a "waste factor." These waste factors are specifically named for each of the various longer staples and types of cotton used in combed yarns.

The amendments also clearly define the method by which a yarn manufacturer is to determine his "additional cotton cost." This represents the difference, as of the day the premium yarn is sold, between the market value of the kind, grade and staple length of cotton actually used for the premium yarn, and the market value of middling cotton of the staple length specified for the same yarn number in the definition of base-grade yarn. Market values are to be ascertained, where quotations are published, from weekly figures issued by the Department of Agriculture, and in other cases from actual sales or quotations made by recognized trade sources.

Thread yarn is permitted an additional premium of 6 per cent of the base price. This applies in connection with sales of thread yarn to thread converters or manufacturers for use as sewing thread only.

The new premiums were allowed by the Price Administrator after yarn producers had presented data showing that specialty mills have customarily obtained a price differential exceeding the mere difference in the value of the cotton used.

Another subdivision of Price Schedule No. 7 is revoked under the amendments. This is Section 1307.12(d)(4)(vi), which provided fixed premiums for certain yarns required in large quantities for war equipment. Since the foregoing change establishes a method of determining the exact premium allowable for any specialty yarn, the special provisions are now no longer necessary.

The premiums previously provided in the schedule for plies or put-ups other than, or for twist slacker than, those included in the definition of base-grade yarn are continued. As before, these premiums may not exceed the additional cost, if any, over base-grade plies, put-ups or twist, respectively.

The permission to sellers of "stock yarn" to charge freight to the buyer even though the stock yarn warehouse might be more than 25 miles from the seller's principal place of business follows a similar change affecting "stock yarn" under the carded yarn price schedule.

"Stock yarn" is defined, in substance, as yarn owned and warehoused by a person other than the producer. Previously, the seller of "stock yarn" had to absorb freight up to one per cent per pound if he made delivery from a warehouse more than 25 miles from his principal office. This amendment conforms to a well-established trade practice.

Changes made by the present amendments are effective March 28th.



#### GREENVILLE, S. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

ALABAMA AGENT: Young & Vann Supply Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

#### Gastonia Gets New Industry

Gastonia, N. C.—A new industry—a chenille bedspread company—will begin operations in Gastonia within a short time, it is reported.

Jack Wrinkle, formerly with the Boysell Co. here, and more recently located with a bedspread plant at Asheboro, will be in charge, it was learned.

Approximately 50 people will be worked in the new plant at first, but contemplated expansion of operations later will necessitate a gradual increase to a payroll of about 100 people, E. W. Brockman, manager of the Gastonia office of the North Carolina State Employment Service, said.

Sunspun Chenilles, Inc., which operates a large bedspread plant at Asheboro, will operate the new plant here. It will be located on E. Franklin avenue in a building already rented for the purpose.

#### Meeting

The Foremen's Club of Spindale Mills, Inc., held its regular monthly meeting Saturday evening, March 14th, at the Spindale Community House.

George R. Ray, general superintendent, was the speaker and reported on the Plant Protection School conducted by the School of Engineering of North Carolina State College at Raleigh, which he attended March 10th and 11th. Several vocal selections were rendered by the Spindale Mills quartet.

#### Columbus Mill Weave Room 100% On Bonds

Bibb City.—Every one of the 400 persons in the weave shed of Columbus Mill of Bibb Mfg. Co. owns a defense bond, making it the first unit in the mill to go 100 per cent in this effort.

Applications have been received for 2,000 bonds from the entire mill and the people are working toward a 100 per cent goal.

Purchase of the bonds has been made more convenient for employees through the payroll allotment plan which is being met with enthusiasm.

R. M. Stephens, head of the weaving department in the mill, expresses himself as "well pleased" with the response among those employees. Supervisors who have assisted in the plan are H. H. Wood, J. H. Pitts, John Fuller, Bill Bryant, Steve Coleman, Solon Pitts and Clement Hampton.

# Index to Advertisers

<b>—</b> A—	Page		Page
Adelphia Hotel	41	Loper, Ralph E.	40
Adelphia Hotel Akron Belting Co. Arkansas Co. Armstrong Cork Co.	41 6	Loper, Ralph E. Luttrell & Co., C. E.	35
Armstrong Cork Co	3	-M-	
—в—		Manhattan Rubber Co. McAlpine Hotel	
Bahnson Co., The Bailey & Co., Joshua L. Barkley Machine Works Bay State Textile Co. Breuer Electric Mfg. Co. Brewerton, C. H. Brooklyn Perfex Corp. Burkart-Schier Chemical Co.	21		
Balley & Co., Joshua L	36 44	-N-	
Bay State Textile Co.	35	National Ring Traveler Co. Neisler Mills N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. Front Norlander Machine Co.	51
Breuer Electric Mfg. Co.	31	Neisler Mills	36
Brooklyn Perfex Corn	35	Norlander Machine Co. Front	Cover 36
Burkart-Schier Chemical Co	40	A STATE OF THE CONTRACT OF THE	
		—P—	
-c-		Pease & Co., J. N Piedmont Color & Chemical Co	40
Carolina Refractories Co.	44	Piedmont Color & Chemical Co	42
Clinton Co. Corn Products Refining Co. Cundiff, John O. Curran & Barry	23	-B-	
Cundiff, John O.	35	시 [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18]	
Curran & Barry	38	Rice Dobby Chain Co. Rose & Co., E. F.	51
—D—		1036 & Co., E. F.	30
		—S—	
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	23	Sevdel-Woolley & Co	90
Dary Ring Traveler Co. Dunkle & Co., Paul A. Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	44	Seydel-Woolley & Co. Sjostrom Machine Co. Sonoco Products	28
		Sonoco Products Southern Standard Mill Supply Co.	2
—E—		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	15
Eaton & Brown	35	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. Stein, Hall & Co. Stevens & Co., Inc., J. P.	21
Eaton & Brown Engineering Sales Co.	28	Stevens & Co., Inc., J. P.	38
—F—		—T—	
Fulbright Laboratories, Inc.	4.1	Terrell Machine Co. Textile Apron Co. Textod Mfg. & Sales Co. Todd-Keesee Belting & Supply Co. Trutt's Present	37
		Textile Apron Co.	39
—G—		Texwood Mig. & Sales Co.	43
Garland Mfg. Co.	42	Truitt Bros.	42
Gartania Belting & Supply Co. Gastonia Belting & Supply Co. Gill Leather Co. Gossett Machine Works Greensboro Loom Reed Co. Greenville Belting Co.	45		
Gossett Machine Works	13	<b>-</b> U-	
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	36	U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co United Laboratories, Inc.	19
Greenville Belting Co Gulf Refining Co	35	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	5
Gun Renning Co	8	Upchurch & Sons, C. L.	47
—H—			
Houghton & Co. E. F	33	_v_	
Houghton & Co., E. F. Houghton Wool Co.	23	Valentine & Co., J. W. Veeder-Root, Inc. Back Victor Ring Traveler Co. Vogel Co., Joseph A.	39
		Veeder-Root, Inc. Back	Cover
-1-		Vogel Co., Joseph A.	40
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	36		
-1-		_w_	
		WAK. Inc.	91
Jenkins Metal Co. Johnson Chemical Co.	45	Walker Mfg. Co.	40
		Weilington, Sears Co.	38
-K-		Wicaco Machine Co.	25
Keever Starch Co	24	WAK, Inc. Walker Mfg. Co. Wellington, Sears Co. Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. Wicaco Machine Co. Wolf & Co., Jacques Windle Co., J. H.	4
—K— Keever Starch Co		windle Co., J. H.	35

## Results of Georgia Cotton Test Given

Experiment, Ga.—Results of cotton variety tests conducted by the Georgia Experiment Station from 1937 through 1941 were made available to farmers in a bulletin issued by H. P. Stuckley, director.

The report, prepared by R. P. Bledsoe and U. R. Gore, said that over a five-year period Stoneville 2-B had the highest average money value of any variety in the north Georgia tests. Lint yield and money value of D. and P. L. 11-A was nearly as good as Stoneville 2-B. Coker 100 had a

good record, but is susceptible to wilt, the report said.

In south Georgia, results followed much the same rank and trend as for the past five years. High-ranking varieties have been Coker 4 in 1, Coker Clevewilt 7, and W. W. Wannamaker Cleveland Wilt Resistant.

"Coker 100-wilt is a new variety which looks promising for south Georgia," the bulletin said. "This variety comes from a cross of Clevewilt and Coker 100 and carries both wilt resistance and earliness. It has been tested only one year in south Georgia. It appears to have enough wilt resistance for wilt soils, but further testing will be necessary to see whether it should replace the older varieties."

# Classified Department

## Southern Standard Mill Supply Co.

NEW, REBUILT AND USED TEXTILE MACHINERY and SUPPLIES

512 W. Fourth Street Charlotte, N. C.

Phone 3-8841

1064-90 Main St., Pawtucket, R. I.

C. E. LUTTRELL & COMPANY

Textile Machinery and Supplies GREENVILLE, S. C.

"Textile Center of the South"

#### For Sale

- 1-Whitin Upstroke Cleaner, 45".
- 6-Saco-Lowell Ball Warpers.
- 4-E. & H. Flat Folders, 43" to 53".
- 1-68" Tube Winder.

2-12x6 Woonsocket Slubbers, 68 spindles.

20-Saco-Pettee Spinning Frames, 23/4" gauge, 224 spindles, 6-foot and 5-foot Diameter Copper Slasher Cylin-

Window and Exhaust Fans. BOBBINS-SPOOLS-Etc.

# 220 HARTWELL STREET . FALL RIVER, MASS.

#### PERFEX FIBRE BROOMS ----

Sweepers using Perfex Fibre Brooms are those who FIRST used them LONG ENOUGH to become acquainted with their easy sweep. Try 1 or 100 from

BATSON

Box 841

Greenville, S. C.

EATON & BROWN Patent Attorneys

1206 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C. 514 Munsey Bldg. Washington, D. C.

PAUL B. EATON Former Member Examining Corps U. S. Patent Office

#### SUPERINTENDENT

Now employed, desires change; have record of quality at low cost. Past draft age. Excellent refer-

Address "A-3," c/o Textile Bulletin.

#### EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

One right hand Model G-2 Whitin Roller Card, built 1936. 72" wide breaker x 60" diameter; 36" doffer, Model E-2 Type C stripping apron feed. Regular card clothing 70's wire installed 1942. Complete in every respect.

Address "Box H-M,"

WANTED-Position as Cotton Buyer or Classer for Mill or Shipper. three years' experience in buying, selling, classing, etc. Can furnish best of references. Married and above draft age. Employed but desire change. Address "Cotton Buyer," c/o Textile Bul-

#### WANTED

Position as Second Hand Spinning, Fifteen years' experience; married; settled; temperate; draft exempt. Excellent references, Would con-sider overseer in small room.

Address "Second Hand," c/o Textile Bulletin.



little belts, quickly, economically and exactly.

#### BELTING COMPANY

Phone 2218 (Day) 3916 (Nite)

SUPERINTENDENT, would consider a change. A go-getter, well experienced on all lines cotton goods. 42 years of age, with family. Textile graduate with years of experience. Address "ABC," c/o Textile Bul-

SUPERINTENDENT open for connection with carded yarn mill. Fifteen years' good experience with last employer. Eight years in superintendent's office. Four years as overseer in carding and spinning carded knitting yarns. Three years as superintendent plant making 20's to 30's ply and single in various putups. Age 35; married, one child. Good education and habits. Can furnish excellent references on yarn manufacturing. Address "Yarn Mill," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED-Position as Second Hand or Overseer in Weave Room; colored or fancy work. Can run either of these. Good references, Age 44; married; two children, Address "CWJ," c/o Textile Bulletin.

#### FOR SALE

12-80" Draper Model L Sheeting

-40" Draper Motor Driven Looms. 6—Tape Drive Wet Twisters, 2¼" gauge, 288 spindles each.
2—P. & W. 66" Cloth Doubling, Measuring & Boarding Machines

chines.
J. H. WINDLE & CO.
231 S. Main St. Providence, R. I.
Tel. Gaspee 6464

#### MASTER MECHANIC AVAILABLE

Experienced engineer, thoroughly familiar with power transmission, humidifying systems, boilers, etc. Will go anywhere, Best of references. thoroughly

Address "Engineer,' c/o Textile Bulletin.

For Maximum Economy in Production Use "GREENSBORO" Reeds

# Greensboro Loom Reed Co.

Greensboro, N. C.

Phone 5678

Quality Leather Belting for Economical Production Quality Leather for the Textile Industry

#### TODD - KEESEE BELTING & SUPPLY CO.

Manufacturers of

Leather Belting and Supplies

Service Day or Night

Gastonia, N. C.

Telephone 2108

If it's QUALITY SERVICE and ACCURACY you require to RECONDITION YOUR SPINNING TWISTER FLYER and DRAWING FRAME STEEL ROLLS

CALL

#### The Norlander Machine Company

YORK ROAD

TEL. 1084

GASTONIA, N. C.

We are also specialists in all kinds of FLYER and SPINDLE repairs and manufacture flyer pressers

OUR MOTTO: QUALITY AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM COST
Has realized thousands of repeated orders

PATENTED



#### PLUSH COVERED SCAVENGER ROLLS

Pick up better, strip easier, will keep flutes clean, last longer.
Ply lays in opposite direction from center to facilitate stripping.
FULLY COVERED BY PATENT NO. 2,234,779
AND MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

E. F. ROSE & COMPANY

MAIDEN, N. C.

#### An European Looks At the U.S. Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 14)

and 100. What are we going to see in these U. S. wonder mills?

It is true. They have 60, 80 to 100 looms per weaver; 2,000, 3,000, 5,000 spindles per spinner. All that is true as is 6, 12, 20 and maximum 40 ends down per thousand spindle hours. Marvelous—but how are they doing it?

Certainly not with the help of sun spots or ionization of the air. To the contrary, the scientists believe that due to better magnetic conditions, the European mills are able to produce better yarn. I do not think so. My belief is that the American textile industry is producing just as good, if not better; the strength is higher, so is the production per operator. But I venture to say that even still much better results could be achieved.

#### Suggestions for Further Improvements

Please allow me to speak frankly. What I am going to say is not intended to be critical because in fact I am full of admiration, but as a suggestion, which may lead to new ideas and further improvements.

The cotton we use in this country is really good, I would say in many cases even far too good and I believe that with a lower quality of cotton the American mill men could achieve the same results, if they would give more attention to the details of the operating conditions.

What else is good? Some of the processing methods; but in many mills they are really only good in a very general way. As soon as one surveys the details, one finds very large variations and sometimes such negligence which transform the good processing methods, as set up by the management, into very poor ones.

#### Management Too Far From Mill

That this can happen and happens very frequently, doesn't that throw some bad light on the management? Yes, I think it does. Because quite often the management is doing exactly what I always considered and still believe to be wrong. The boss manager, or agent, is very seldom in the plant, being absorbed all the time with conferences, labor relations and other worries. Sometimes he is even no mill man at all, or he is not interested to go into the mill. I know of one very great and successful mill owner who is proud to state that he never goes into the mill. Still, he is making good money but I assure you, not with the mill. The mill itself does not mean a thing to him, just a lot of steel which helps him to buy cotton very cheap, manufacture it and sell it at good prices and at a profit.

The superintendent in these mills goes in to the plant a little oftener but still very, very seldom. He has his overseers, gives them his orders from his desk, and takes it easy, being busy with a lot of conferences. He, as well as the boss, in order to know what is going on in the mill, depend very often on what reports they get and just between us, they are not always getting a very accurate picture.

Then there is the overseer, a gentleman with a white collar, who wouldn't even dream of touching a wrench, or lying under a machine. And still he is and should be the most practical and experienced man in the mill. He has his section men to whom he again gives his orders. Abroad, they said a good overseer should always have

clean fingers which would indicate that the machines are running well. We here would not have to worry; our overseers certainly do have clean fingers because they wouldn't touch a machine, but are the machines really running well?

#### Maintenance Unknown

I would say absolutely not! According to what I call maintenance, maintenance is an unknown quantity. I assure you you sometimes find machines in such run-down condition—if you look a little bit closer—you would not believe they could produce a pound of yarn. But nobody gives a darn.

Isn't this perhaps an answer why the processing methods often are not such as—with good intention—fixed by the management? Do we not depend too much on statistics and reports without checking and rechecking? Are we not often satisfied if we get, for instance, a report that our average waste percentage is—let us say—5%, just as fixed by the management. Would it not be that some machines throw 8% and others only 2%? This, in other words, would mean if 2% are sufficient, why take out 8? If 8 are needed, why take out only 2? I observed these conditions in several mills, which claim to belong to the best in the country.

What about labor training? There is really no training taking place and actually all mill men will complain that they are lacking experienced and skilled workers. But why are they not doing something about it? Of all the mills I have seen, I know only of two which had a nicely worked out training program.

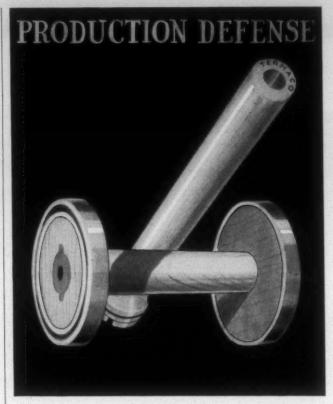
Altogether, one might say the impression of many mills is that the conditions are not such as they could be but in those mills everybody is taking it easy, sometimes so easy one could become jealous—because in spite of all that, it runs marvelously.

Shall we now be content with the fact that it is running good, sit back and expect it to go on running good? I would say "No." "No" for several reasons. The first one is if it is good now, it could be still better if we improve the running conditions. I am absolutely convinced of that. It is not right to say, as many mill men do, "We cannot apply European methods in thoroughness and cleanliness; our labor costs are too high." We can, because American engineering ingenuity would find ways and means to do the necessary jobs cheaper and besides, I know out of experience—and some mills here are the proof that I am right—that rightly applied cleanliness and thoroughness always pays.

The second reason is, we are at present in an emergency. Nobody knows how long it will last. Raw material is getting scarce, not only steel but rayon as well, and perhaps one day cotton will be scarce. Machine manufacturers can't deliver any more because of shortage of raw material and because of defense orders. We won't be able to replace our machines as we used to. Consequently we should start right now to maintain them better in order to obtain as cheap and as good a quality five years from now. We also should introduce very rigid storeroom controls, in order to always have the necessary spare and supply parts on hand.

If raw material becomes scarce, we will have to use

(Continued on Page 40)



Defense production depends upon Production Defense. In the all-out production of textile fabrics required for Victory, every process must be protected against slow-downs, spoilage of materials or products, failure or inefficiency of a single, vital part.

Tried and proven on the production lines of the South's leading mills, TERMACO bobbins, spools and cones can be depended upon for high-speed, hard-driving performance. Precision-made, of selected Rock Maple, polished inside and out, with a hard, durable finish, and minutely inspected, TERMACO textile wood parts insure long years of trouble-free operation.

On your next order for textile wood parts, "Turn to TERMACO." Reasonably prompt delivery assured.



## The Terrell Machine Co. Sac.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

#### **CURRAN & BARRY**

320 Broadway New York, N. Y.

### Wellington Sears Co.

65 WORTH STREET

NEW YORK

Representing 18 mills-merchandising 25,000 fabrics

Industrial Fabrics—Garment Fabrics Towels and Toweling—Drapery and Upholstery Fine Cottons—Rayon

#### BRANCHES

Boston Philadelphia Atlanta Chicago St. Louis New Orleans San Francisco

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

## Joshua L. Baily & Company

40 Worth Street

New York

#### Neisler Mills Co., Inc.

Selling Agents

66-68 Worth St.

New York

#### Iselin-Jefferson Co.

90 Worth Street New York

Chicago • Los Angeles San Francisco • Dallas St. Louis • Atlanta

#### Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Business in civilian goods has been better during the past ten days than at any time recently. In print cloth yarn goods the turnover was equal to production for the first time in a considerable period, and possibly larger. Sheeting business was better, although volume was more restricted here. Other coarse goods did better than heretofore. A considerable duck business was concluded. In fine goods mills were considering important Government business, but how much went through was in doubt. Prices of both coarse and fine goods advanced twice during the week to the highest levels which the sliding scale system has produced, equaling the January peak. Basic print cloth ceilings were up 1c a pound to 47.50c. Prices of some constructions were at their best levels in a decade.

The rayon gray cloth situation grew more confused when mill men who had received invitations to bid on heavy yardage of fragmentation bomb chute cloth for the Army learned that the Ordnance Department had changed its mind and would not be buying any of this cloth for the time being. Mill men had received copies of the tentative specifications and in the case of some New England weavers, had been asked to submit sample and figure costs on the basis of 100,000-yard orders to individual mills

No reason for the withdrawal of the invitations was given, save that the Army had changed its mind. It was understood, however, that specifications are being revised and may call for a heavier denier high tenacity viscose process than did the tentative specifications.

Various mills have sought to reach the point where they can report that half their production is on war orders. A good many have passed that point, a number in some departments working far above half their spindles and looms on military goods. But of late there has arisen a desire among mill men to take on enough Government work to be able to report that they are contributing half their equipment to such operations.

Having planned along these lines they feel reasonably assured that they can make plans for the rest of their equipment to run on civilian business. They have sometimes sought to lay out production schedules over the course of the following six months, sometimes to almost the year-end on civilian goods.

The view is that in a broad fashion there will be no greater military need than should take fully half the looms. Any deviation from this percentage will tend to reduce consumer goods production.

#### J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

## Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—Commission cotton yarn firms here are finding it more difficult and in instances impossible to locate spinners in the South willing to sell any further ahead on cotton yarns. They report that in carded counts most spinners are sold several months ahead and this is as far as they are willing to sell under prevailing conditions. Several sellers here declare that numerous carded knitting yarn producers are sold tightly ahead to June so that it is difficult to place additional orders now, even though the yarns have a priority rating.

One of the largest producers of carded knitting yarns in the country reported recently to local firms that its production was sold ahead to July, with the majority of orders having the highest priority rating, indicating that it was unable for this reason to accept further business even though the new inquiries were also urgently needed. There are other producers, especially of finer carded knitting sizes, such as 26s, 28s and 30s, that report to commission sellers they are in like position.

From preliminary estimates it is indicated that the production of cotton sale yarn during March has reached a new high record. It also is indicated that yarn mill shipments this month have just about kept abreast of production, leaving the sale yarn markets in no better position than they have been for some months, so far as stocks are concerned and ability to furnish prompt or early shipments in the amounts sought.

In combed sale yarn, it is estimated that somewhat more than half of this month's output is going into Government orders that were placed in February and earlier. In addition, most of the larger yarn mills are said to have kept in reserve a substantial part of their capacity, subject to the placing of Government orders in April and later. In the South, the combed yarn mills have been averaging about 125 hours per week, with more spindles in place and operating, than have been reported previously since defense buying began.

Pile and other upholstery fabric weavers in this area who plan to convert their plants to cotton duck manufacture are not buying sales yarn as yet in large quantities, although a few larger units have done this.

There is an active call for dyed yarns to go into webbing for the armed forces with some of this for shipment to Canada. The latter orders call for a different shade than for use in the United States. Some of these call for 4-ply yarns in coarse counts.

# J. W. Valentine & Co., Inc.

Selling Agents

40 Worth St.

New York City

Southern Representative
T. HOLT HAYWOOD

612 S. Main St.

Winston-Salem, N. C.



# Open Type and Closed Type LEATHER APRONS for All Long Draft Systems

These aprons are made from the finest barktanned or chrome leather for long life. They are made on modern, precisional machines, most of them built according to our own exclusive designs and operated by intelligent, skilled craftsmen.

Each apron is gauge-tested for uniformity at every point, uniformity with the other aprons in the same shipment, and uniformity with previous shipments, assuring you a smooth flow of yarn.

Quality aprons take time and experienced help, but your orders will get the earliest possible delivery even under current record operation. We are shipping promptly on current orders, taking care of deliveries both on commonly used sizes and specification orders as promptly as is possible on a quality

Aprons will be made to any specifications or to match samples on short notice. A sure fit and complete satisfaction guaranteed for all systems or your money will be refunded.

QUICKER DELIVERY - LOWER PRICES

Write for Free Samples.

Textile Apron Company

East Point, Georgia

J. B. KENNINGTON, OWNER

### HAVE YOU TRIED WALKER HEDDLES

#### Walker Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Ruth and Atlantic Streets . Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Office: 11 Perry Road, Greenville, S. C. R. T. OSTEEN. Representative

#### PROOFING RUST

Drop Wires, Heddles, Cloth Rolls, Flyers, Filling Grates, etc. MUCH BETTER THAN NEW ONES AT LESS THAN HALF COST

E. H. BREWERTON METALLURGIST

53 Years in the Trade

1019 Woodside Ave.

GREENVILLE, S. C

#### J. N. PEASE & COMPANY

ENGINEERS - ARCHITECTS

JOHNSTON BUILDING CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### RALPH E. LOPER CO.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS

GREENVILLE, S. C.

FALL RIVER, MASS.

IN TEXTILE COSTS AND OPERATING METHODS FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

SPECIALIZING COST SYSTEMS WORK LOAD STUDIES PAY ROLL CONTROLS COST REDUCTION SURVEYS SPECIAL REPORTS



#### An European Looks At the U.S. Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 37)

waste, short fibres, artificial fibres, etc. We should start right now to adapt ourselves to these possible conditions.

If labor becomes more absorbed by the Army and Defense industry, we will have to train women and new workers. We should therefore start right now to build our training departments, so we would be all set if the need for it should arise. This, by the way, does not simply imply that there is not even an immediate need for training.

Our trip comes to a close. I gave you my reaction on what we have seen and am only too anxious to get yours. I am sure that with combined effort, further improvements can and will be achieved and it will give me great satisfaction if I would be allowed to be of any assistance in the endeavor to make American textile industry better, greater and stronger.

#### The Navy Suggests the Following

- 1. DON'T ask a service man for information concerning his activities. He isn't supposed to talk, and leading questions will embarrass him.
- 2: DON'T boast of what your friends in the service are doing, or where they are billeted. You may be unconsciously doing them a great harm by disclosing such information.
- 3. DON'T talk about your defense job. It is vital to the successful prosecution of the war. DON'T explain what you are building for the Navy or what your friends or relatives are making. If you are not in defense work, DON'T pass on what someone has told you.
- 4. DON'T discuss the productive capacity of defense plants. DON'T tell how much they have grown. Especially, DON'T discuss new plants and their locations, or additions and alterations to old plants.
- 5. DON'T talk about war inventions or improvements of materials if you are in a position to gain such information. DON'T tell of research involving inventions or improvements. DON'T boast of the superiority of your product over that of the enemy and then go on to explain why it is superior.
- 6. DON'T tell of ship improvements if you live where ships can be seen or if you are in a position to learn of
- 7. DON'T tell where members of your family, who may be in the armed forces, are located. DON'T tell when they are transferred or assigned to new duties. That they are safe and well is information enough for your friends.
- 8. DON'T let anyone tell you he has the "lowdown" on the Navy and its activities. You will get your information through official channels as quickly as the next
- 9. DON'T believe anything you hear unless it has been given out officially. Above all, DON'T pass on rumors.
- 10. DON'T-if you have any knowledge concerning naval activities-talk to strangers in restaurants, bars and other public places concerning them. Such talk may be definitely harmful to someone whom you love.-Rotary News. (This also applies to other branches of the armed forces.—Ed.)

#### Cotton Consumed Falls Sharply in February

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during February totaled 893,745 bales of lint and 107,539 bales of linters, compared with 945,909 and 116,247 during January this year, and 793,428 and 106,838 during February last year.

Cotton consumed during February included: In cotton-growing States, 759,028 bales, compared with 804,745 during January this year, and 674,009 during February last year; and in the New England States, 107,893 bales, compared with 114,727 and 94,225.

Cotton on hand February 28th included:

In consuming establishments: In cotton-growing States, 2,096,777 bales, compared with 2,034,095 on January 31st this year, and 1,570,268 on February 28th last year; and in the New England States, 402,989 bales, compared with 383,877 and 285,246.

In public storage and at compresses, in cotton-growing States, 11,823,328 bales, compared with 12,466,638 and 13,707,994; and in the New England States, 366,519 bales, compared with 369,957 and 327,818.

Cotton spindles active during February included: In cotton-growing States, 17,470,838, compared with 17,450,286 during January this year, and 17,236,944 during February last year; and in the New England States, 4,954,202, compared with 4,977,056 and 4,922,292.

#### Ten Years of Cotton Textiles-1932 to 1942

(Continued from Page 11)

shortages, depreciation in quality of goods available and further rises in price. On the sellers' side in the primary market, the effect of this incessant demand and the controlled conditions of price and distribution was logically a return to quarterly selling policies, except in the case of defense orders which bore priority ratings.

#### War Program Greatly Expanded

This briefly sketched pattern of eager buyers and conservative sellers has become intensified since the outbreak of war in December. With the magnitude of war requirements becoming more clearly defined, it is certain that a larger percentage of the total industry product will be required by the armed forces to which must be added the needs of allied governments, lend-lease requirements and those civilian uses which are essential to the war program. Fabrics in practically all major divisions of the industry are included in these requirements but the concentration lies in the heavier ranges of both combed and carded cloths.

Full needs of all basic war fabrics are not yet known but the announced Washington policy is to consolidate all requirements and advertise the complete program at the earliest possible date. Where the needs are exceptional and facilities limited, as in cotton duck, practically the entire production has been pre-empted and will be distributed according to Government edict. To make up deficiencies in yardage volume, alternate constructions of twills, drills and heavy sheetings have been selected, so that looms not qualified to make the duck constructions could be utilized. The shortage of burlap for sandbags and containers for agricultural supplies and products, has inspired priority ratings for osnaburgs and coarse sheetings in order to stimulate a maximum of conversion to

## MORE PICKS PER MINUTE! Less Cost Per Bolt or Skein!

''CASCADE''
Brand Leather Belting on Your Looms

"SPIN TWIST"

Brand Leather Belts for Spinners and Twisters Less Slip—Not Affected by Machinery Oil

## AKRON BELTING CO.

Akron, Ohio

Leather Belting Makers Since 1885 Suppliers to the Textile Industry for 57 years, and we expect to continue for another Half-Century



Southern Representatives
The AKRON BELTING COMPANY
15 Augusta Street
Greenville, South Carolina

The AKRON BELTING COMPANY 406 South Second Street Memphis, Tennessee

Engineers in Power Transmission -- BY BELTING

#### Philadelphia's Popular Hotel

"Nearest Everything"

13th and Chestnut Streets



400
Outside
Rooms
each
with bath
and
circulating ice
water

Convenient to R. R. and Bus Stations

Moderate Rates

## ADELPHIA HOTEL

Victor I. Hendricks
Manager



# TRUITT BROS. GREENSBORO, N. C.

Tanks • Sheet Metal • Ornamental Work

Mechanical Specialties • Machine Work

Industrial Trucks

We Are Glad to Quote on any Equipment or Machine of Special Design

Piedmont Color and Chemical Co., Inc.
Oils—Soaps—Finishes—Bleach
"Spunranol" and "A. N. L. Penetrant"

Phone 2182

The Size Penetrants for Spun Rayon and Acetate
THAT WORK

High Point,

North Carolina



Penetrants
Sizing Compounds

Finishing Softeners 88% Textile Glycerine

Specialties

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

TELEPHONE 6450

P. O. BOX 1418

these fabrics from other divisions of the industry.

Some aid in this respect is likely to come from the carpet, rug and other floor covering industries which have been denied access to customary supplies of jute and wool. While such industries can undoubtedly be useful in providing additional quantities of cotton duck or bagging, they will still be dependent for yarn on the spinning activity of sales yarn mills. A similar situation exists in most rayon mills which are capable of weaving high count cotton fabrics. Some mills of this group still own cotton spindles which may be helpful in supplementing their restricted supplies of rayon yarn. Conversely, restrictions on the automobile and rubber industries will probably free production of both yarn and cloth that normally move into consumption through these channels of distribution. The newly adopted practice of negotiating contracts rather than making awards on a purely competitive basis is undoubtedly designed to facilitate such broad application of conversion to the desired fabrics.

#### Price Management

Maximum production benefits from these newly converted sources will be obtained only if the Washington agencies of price control recognize their marginal position with respect to the wanted products and provide adequate compensation for non-competitive costs. General formulas for price determination now apply to the major portion of primary fabrics. Initiated last July, in piece meal fashion, they have gradually served to eliminate the normal market function of price as a directive of both production and distribution. Fortunately, ceiling price schedules are on a sliding scale, geared to changes in the price of raw cotton. While existing inequities are frozen and have caused some distortions in productive operations, the effect of total yardage volume is probably small. One significant result has been a curtailment of mill margins. Since June, 1941, the last month of free marweting, there has been a decline of 1.5 cents per pound in mill margins, accompanying the rise of 3.9 cents per pound in cloth prices and a gain of 5.4 cents per pound in raw cotton prices, according to the composite statistics of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on 17 constructions of standard grey cloths. Meanwhile, wage costs, the chief element in mill margins, have steadily risen to new heights for all

#### **Allocation Orders**

The expansion of priority orders and regulations to include fabrics needed for vital civilian uses is a decided step in the direction of Government allocation, of both distribution and production. Supplies for hospitals, railroads and other vital agencies in the war effort were among the first to enjoy the rating privilege. The priority order on bagging materials was necessitated by the interruption of burlap imports from India due to the shipping situation and the resulting freeze of burlap stocks for uses directed by the Government authorities. Further orders of a mandatory character may be expected in the near future with respect to such urgent needs as work clothing and other articles closely related to the war effort. With customary supply sources already heavily taxed to fill the increased military demands, it is hardly premature to look for additional shifts of product on the part of mills normally operating in other divisions. Already there are examples of flannel mills making duck and denim mills

weaving osnaburgs. Future experience will bring about even wider changes.

#### Distributive Trades and War Supplies

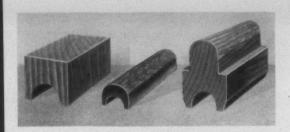
This growing diversion from fabrics attractive to civilian distributors to basic needs of the war program will not necessarily diminish the flow of goods through regular trade channels, except to limit quantities of some articles for purely civilian consumption. Many of the specific war fabrics purchased by Army and Navy procurement agencies must undergo subsequent fabrication which will continue to be done in the regular channels of trade. Although Government stockpiles are planned for certain essential goods, their end use will often require fabrication and, in some instances, bleaching, dyeing or other finishing operations. A substantial part of the direct Government contracts involve these agencies of distribution whose advantage will lie in an expanding share of war business. It is also expected that essential civilian uses, designated by appropriate ratings, will be supplied through these normal trade agencies. Although the number of available constructions will unquestionably be reduced and substitutions made necessary, there is no reason to doubt that production will be ample to provide for all essential requirements, unless the present definition is materially changed.

Civilian Demand

From the present outlook, there will be a major marketing problem in distributing equitably the non-essential civilian supply which will almost certainly be less in physical volume than last year. However, much of the heavy demand in 1941 was for warehouse supply and substantial inventories have been accumulated in various channels of distribution. These stocks will tend to cushion the diminished flow from primary mills which are now devoting a larger percentage of their operations to war fabrics. Extension of price controls in the successive stages of distribution should minimize the incentive for consumer hoarding and recent restrictions on bleaching chemicals and dvestuffs will curtail variety.

#### Total Demand Needs All-Out Production

No signs have yet appeared to suggest any surfeit in overall consumer demand. Continued expansion of public income has fostered mounting sales at retail, despite higher price levels. Export demand is still unsatisfied notwithstanding the disappearance of a chief market in the Philippines and more recently, the Netherlands Indies. On the supply side, mandatory restrictions on the commercial use of burlap and jute, wool, silk, ynlon, flax and many hard fibers have centered more emphasis on cotton textiles as a replacement source. Diversion of important quantities of rayon yarn from woven civilian fabrics has been directed and, even in cotton goods, the familiar lines of production are subject to alteration. To cope successfully with an apparently limitless demand, all the industry's energy and ingenuity will need to be directed on productive effort. In past years, no potential demand seemed beyond the powers of this industry whose chief characteristics was productive flexibility. In its present supreme test, under the spur of war-time pressure, it will not be found wanting. With no increase in its now limited facilities, the only way is through another major expansion in the average number of machine hours worked throughout the year.



# OIL-LESS Top Roll Bearings for Looms

Prevent Oil Stained Warps

Texwood Manufacturing and Sales Company

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

If It's Made of Wood, or Partly Wood, We Can Furnish It

# IT'S ABOUT TIME IN NEW YORK

**TIME,** always valuable, is now more precious than ever. Save time by staying at the McAlpin. Its ideal midtown location is right where it's most convenient for business or pleasure.



Rooms with private bath
Single from \$3.30
Double from \$4.95

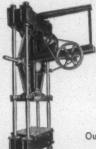
- . 1 BLOCK FROM PENN STATION
- . 5 MINUTES TO TIMES SQUARE
- B. & O. Motor Coaches stop at our door

#### HOTEL M'ALPIN

BROADWAY at 34th STREET, NEW YORK Under KNOTT Management JOHN J. WOELFLE. Manager



## **BALING PRESS**



Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.

Push Button Control — Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.

Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.

328 West Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

#### VELVAK

Belt Lubricant

CLEANS, SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND WATER-PROOFS BELTS INSURES 100% FOWER TRANSMISSION CONTAINS NO GUM OR PITCH

FULBRIGHT LABORATORIES, Inc. Offices, 205-6-7 Latonia Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.



#### Viscose Staple Goes To Wool Manufacturers

Producers of viscose rayon staple fiber were ordered March 16th by the War Production Board to set aside and make available to the worsted industry a specific part of their monthly production:

The action was taken in two amendments to the Wool Conservation Order and was done to enable the worsted industry to experiment in the production of blended materials, in order to obtain the greatest possible yardage from the amount of new wool allocated for civilian use under M-73.

The first of the amendments (Amendment No. 2 to M-73) directs rayon staple fiber producers to set aside each month for worsted manufacturers such amount of his production as may be designated by the Director of Industry Operations of the WPB. From this amount set aside each worsted manufacturer may purchase during March the equivalent of one per cent of his basic quarterly wool poundage.

The second amendment (Amendment No. 1 to M-73 amended extended) applies to the second quarter. While the amount of rayon to be made available monthly to the worsted producers is not specified, in this amendment, the viscose producers have already been notified by the WPB that during April they will have to set aside for the worsted industry twice the amount they were required to set aside in March. The amounts to be set aside in May and June are now being studied.

The amount of rayon thus made available to the worsted industry is more than is indicated at first glance. Thus, in April each worsted manufacturer will be able to buy rayon equal to two per cent of his quarterly wool poundage. This is how that works out in actual figures, using, for example, a worsted manufacturer whose basic quarterly poundage was 15,000 pounds of wool. Basic quarterly poundage, under the Wool Conservation Order, is one-half the number of pounds of wool a manufacturer used during the first half of 1941. Under M-73 as amended and extended through the second quarter, a worsted manufacturer is permitted to use in new wool during the second quarter not more than 20 per cent of his basic quarterly poundage. Thus, the manufacturer with a basic quarterly poundage of 15,000 pounds may use up to 3,000 pounds of new wool during April, May and June, or an average of 1,000 pounds per month. His April allocation of rayon staple fiber is 2 per cent of his basic quarterly wool poundage—that is 2 per cent of 15,000 pounds, or 300 pounds. Thus, he will be able to blend with his 1,000 pounds of wool up to 300 pounds of rayon, giving him a mixture of about 23 per cent rayon and 77 per cent wool.

#### U. S. Testing Sets Summer Class Date

Following a precedent set in 1938, the United States Testing Co. announces plans for its yearly summer course in current textile analysis and testing. Although the increasing and vital defense work of the testing company encouraged a cancellation of this year's course, the company officials, in answer to increasing requests and in recognition of the timeliness of this type of study, agreed to continue the classes this summer. It will be held July 6th through July 24th.

Established as a means of clarifying and cementing educational and business interests in textiles, this course has proven to be a practical and scientific background of the textile industry. By the actual operation of latest testing equipment, students have been given the opportunity to put textile theory into practice. Other than broadening and bringing up to date textile training, the course has also made possible the study of testing equipment and laboratory techniques inaccessible to many persons.

In this year's course, students will have the personal instruction of the testing company's staff technicians, as well as a well-known teacher from one of the larger textile schools, working under the direction of G. R. Turner, supervisor of the company's textile laboratory and instructor of a course in textiles at Columbia University. Studies will include current textile theories and testing procedures by means of lectures and demonstrations with standard testing equipment. Instructions will cover fiber, fabric and clothing analysis, manufacture and testing.

The identification, origin and nature of the natural fibers, older and newer synthetics, such as the rayons, casein, vinyon, nylon, berglas, and sample swatches for reference will be included. The testing of woven and knit fabrics for such factors as construction, thread count, fiber identification, tensile strength, seam slippage, color fastness to light, washing and dry cleaning will be the basis of construction. A study of the new testing equipment recently developed, such as the warmth tester, snag tester, torture machine on mattresses, and various shrinkage devices, will be an important part of the course. Students will be made acquainted with A. S. T. M., United States Government, Army, Navy and other standards.

There will be a small fee charged this year for the three-week period to cover the cost of supplies, mimeographed text and samples necessary for the students laboratory work. The group of students will be limited in number. Applicants are required to have some elementary and textile training in order that some major portion of the three weeks may be devoted to an intensified study and use of testing apparatus.

#### Warning On Escalator Clauses On Grey Goods

Price Administrator Leon Henderson, on March 10th, warned buyers and sellers of rayon grey goods that the use of escalator clauses in sales contracts are in violation of the schedule.

Reports have ben received by OPA that various types of clauses are being used in grey goods contracts, which require the buyer to pay a price above the present ceiling price if the ceiling is raised before the goods are delivered.

These clauses sometimes specifically state that the buyer shall pay the increase if the ceiling is raised and sometimes state that the ceiling price at the time of delivery shall determine the contract price. Both of these causes, as well as any similar clause which requires a buyer to pay on any contingency a price above the ceiling in effect at the time the contract is executed, are in violation of the schedule and buyers should request sellers to delete such provisions from the contract. In the event a seller refuses, Mr. Henderson stated that the buyer should communicate with OPA in order that appropriate action might be taken.



#### Fast Travelers



Victor Travelers not only move fast on the rings . . . they move fast before they reach you. Our complete stocks at PROVIDENCE-GASTONIA-ATLANTA enables us to make quick deliveries throughout the major textile areas.

Write, wire, or telephone

#### Victor Ring Traveler Company

1733 Inverness Ave., N. E. Atlanta, Ga. Tel. Vernon 2330 173 W. Franklin Ave. Gastonia, N. C. Tel. 247

## Gastonia Belting & Supply Co.

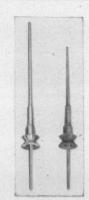
Manufacturers of Leather Belting, Pickers, Bumpers, Loom Strapping, Etc.

Distributors for Manhattan Rubber Products, Belt Cement, and Belt Hooks of all kinds.

137 E. Franklin Ave.

P. O. Box 174

Phone 788



We Make

## LONG Blade Spindles

#### SHORT Blade Spindles

by new perfected method of electric welding, and guarantee all spindles not to break under running conditions.

We also change Acorns and Whorls sizes to mill specifications.

#### Gossett Machine Works

W. Franklin Ave., Ext. Gastonia, N. C.



Manufacturers and Builders of

Spinning Cylinders, Card Screens, Conveyor Pipe, Lap Aprons, Sliver Pans, Aspirators, Waste Chute Boxes, Gear Guards, Slasher Work, General Textile Sheet Metal Work.

#### JENKINS METAL SHOP

Gastonia, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1912

# TEXTILE BULLETIN'S of WHAT'S NEW in MILL EQUIPMENT, SEMI-MONTHLY DIGEST of WHAT'S NEW in SUPPLIES, BOOKLETS

#### **Robot Sentries**

Tiny robot sentries, many times more efficient than men in uniform, fog and darkness, are now aiding human guards along the miles of high wire fences that enclose some of the country's greatest war production plants, the Du Pont Co. discloses.

Six months of tests under every conceivable condition were said to have proved the new sentry system to be the most efficient yet devised, with the robots "hearing" even the whisper of a person, the snip of a wirecutter or the sound of a pick, and relaying these warning sounds instantly to the human watchman at his post or to a central guard station inside the plant.

The system, invented by a Du Pont Co. engineer, is being manufactured for general use by Automatic Alarms, Inc., of Youngstown, Ohio, where all inquiries should be directed. Its cost is such that even small factories may install it.

Engineers said that the "acoustic fence" apparatus, as it is called, has the effect of multiplying by many times the number of guards on duty in adverse weather and at night. During heavy fog, blackouts, and night storms visibility is often zero and guards would have to be placed almost elbow to elbow to provide absolute protection along fences that often are 15 to 20 miles long.

But the robot sentinels can keep an alert 24-hour watch over every foot of fence, regardless of weather, enabling the human guardsmen to hear what is going on for blocks or even several miles along the fence line, and to tell instantly the location of any disturbance. Actually the fence itself serves as the robot's ears, capable even of overhearing voices speaking in whispers.

## How To Safely Stretch Steaming Capacity

As an aid to power engineers who are faced with the necessity of meeting sharply increased steam demands and who will be obliged to operate their boiler plants on a 168-hour week schedule, Bailey Meter Co. has prepared a 20-page bulletin, No. 16, entitled 'How to Safely Stretch Steaming Capacity."

Numerous fundamental suggestions are made under the general heading of:

- 1. Check condition of boiler and furnace.
- 2. Check operating procedure.
- 3. Check possibilities of modernization.
- Base daily operation on accurate measurements and records.

Many of the suggestions made can be carried out without the use of elaborate metering or control equipment.

#### Oakite Service Data

Because war conditions are rapidly multiplying equipment maintenance and plant sanitation problems in textile mills, a special new seven-page Digest which reviews materials, methods and procedures successfully used for effectively handling 39 essential, commonly recurring maintenance jobs, has just been issued by Oakite Products, Inc., New York.

Prepared for mill managers, superintendents, purchasing agents and other executives, the Digest, in data sheet form for quick reference, provides many ideas and suggestions for speeding certain jobs, conserving man-hours, increasing maintenance efficiency, improving mill safety, and shortening "down time" for equipment and getting it quickly back into service. Many different types of maintenance work are discussed, such as cleaning heddles and loom harness and war spinning rings; removing slime deposits from humidifying equipment; deodorizing and cleaning washrooms, shower stalls. locker rooms and lavatories: washing floors; reclaiming wiping cloths,

Copies of this fact-filled Digest are available upon request to Oakite Products, Inc., 57 Thames street, New York.

#### New Calco Colors

Two new colors have recently been added to the line of colors produced by the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Co.

First is Calcochrome Orange LC which is a color recommended for better grades of men's wear as a component in the formulation of brown or mode shades. It is of good fastness to light and has excellent working properties.

The second color is calcochrome Brown RV Conc. This color offers extreme fastness to light and possesses exceptionally good dyeing properties. It is recommended as a brown component in formulations for producing Army and Marine Corps olive drab.

Shade cards of these colors may be obtained by writing Calco's Advertising Department at Bound Brook, N. J.

#### Vari-Pitch Texrope Sheaves

How to increase machine flexibility and output with quick, accurate speed-changing is the story of a new bulletin on Vari-Pitch Texrope Sheaves, recently released by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Current needs for stepping up production

can be satisfied frequently by increasing the flexibility of machines so that they can handle more jobs at higher efficiencies. By providing stepless speed variation up to 25 per cent with one stationary or motion-control Vari-Pitch Sheave, or a 50 per cent variation when two Vari-Pitch Sheaves are used, Vari-Pitch Drives assure this extra machine-flexibility

In the new bulletin, B6082-A, stationary and motion-control sheaves are described, and operating diagrams, sizes and dimensions are included.

#### "Weaving Diseases"

The Industrial Rayon Corp. has just published a "dissertation" on "Weaving Diseases—Their Causes and Preventives," in which it prescribes "a remedy for certain illnesses and disorders prevalent in the weaving of rayon fabrics."

Illustrated by photo-micrographs which show how broken filaments, other yarn imperfections and knots impair the quality of some woven rayon fabrics, the booklet explains in detail Industrial's continuous process which practically eliminates such imperfections.

Published under a label which suggests a mustached proprietor of an old apothecary shop, the booklet is introduced as follows:

"Loyal to medical ethics, this booklet is entirely non-commercial and is not to be construed as an effort to further the immediate sale of our product, whose present supply has been entirely allotted. It is intended that the information advanced herein will be absorbed and held in readiness for the time when present conditions of stringency have passed."

Close-up photographs showing the various functions of the continuous spinning process, and a comparative chart illustrating the various methods of viscose rayon yarn production, explain how this yarn makes better cloth, with fewer seconds, greater efficiency and lower production costs.

Copies of this booklet are available on request from Industrial Rayon Corp.'s New York office at 500 Fifth avenue.

#### Reeves Develops New Remote Speed Indicator

The Engineering Department of Reeves Pulley Co. has recently developed a new type Electric Remote Speed Indicator for use with Reeves Variable Speed Control equipment, which still further increases the utility of Reeves drives.

Copy of Bulletin No. G-427, illustrating and describing this equipment, is available on request.

#### Cotton Duck in the Army

The recent Office of Production Management order to the effect that from now on this country's entire capacity for the manufacture of cotton duck (canvas) will be devoted to military use, draws attention to the importance of this fabric in the Army, says the War Department.

Canvas is the fundamental fabric for military usage, according to the Quartermaster Corps, which purchases it for the troops. In the supply of the Army in the field, countless pieces of clothing and equipment fall in the category of "fabricated from duck, cotton."

One of the biggest uses of duck is for tentage. The smallest type of tent is the shelter half, regular issue for each soldier. This provides him with a jiffy shelter that can be pitched almost anywhere as a standoff against the elements. The largest tent in the Army is the tent-theatre top, made of fireproof canvas. When packed in a bale with its accessories, it weighs over a ton. Of course, in between these two size extremes are various sizes and models of tents which vary in purpose and use from canvas warehouses to field housing quarters, hospitals and kitchens, and all made from cotton duck.

Another heavy demand for canvas goods is encountered in clothing assigned to the soldier. Items like leggings, hats, belts and caps run into huge figures. There are innumerable articles that are "musts" in the soldier's clothing and equipment that are fabricated from duck, such as basins, buckets, carriers, cases, covers, haversacks, pockets, pouches, slings and suspenders.

Swinging from the needs of an individual soldier to that of an entire arm, service or branch of the armed forces, we find again that cotton duck is indispensable. Organizations like Army Water Transport Service, Army Motor Transport Service, Army Air Corps, Army Ordnance, Signal Corps, Chemical Warfare Service, and the Medical Corps, recognize the value of duck in many forms. Other defense agencies like the Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission and Coast and Geodetic Survey use the fabric on a large scale.

Just a few of the items required by the above organizations for their daily activity routine are: truck covers, tarpaulins, sails, hatch covers, lifeboat covers, curtains, command car tops, aircraft engine covers, parachute bags, utility repair shops, artillery covers, both field and naval, gas masks and stretchers.

Bearing all this in mind, it is easy to see that the requirements for cotton duck in the total Victory Program are indeed a "must" consideration. As such the situation calls for a business-like handling of the correlated factors for successful organization and administration of so vast an undertaking. That is, if all requirements are to be fulfilled. In terms of yards of goods and numbers of potential manufacturing plants involved, the figures put to shame any that the average person could visualize. Chances are that every loom in the nation that is capable of producing a yard of cotton duck will be working for the armed forces under the careful surveillance of the Government.

## Phila. Textile School Given Demonstration of New Fibrograph

Philadelphia.—Dr. Kenneth Hertel, head of the physics department and of the fiber research laboratory at the University of Tennessee, discussed the theory and operation of his newly-developed fibrograph, which measures the length of cotton fibers, at the Philadelphia Textile School here recently.

By means of charts and motion pictures, Dr. Hertel demonstrated the way in which light particles shining through a blend of cotton ends could be translated by means of higher mathematics into statistics concerned with the measurement of raw fibers. He said that the new fibrograph, which calculates the length of fibers within 1-64th of an inch of the calculations made by cotton classers, greatly increases the efficiency of the stapling process.

## PICKER APRONS NEW AND REBUILT

We suggest that you have your aprons either replaced or repaired now. Copper rivets, burrs, steel spikes and pins are harder to get each week, so telephone, wire or write us your needs. Ship your aprons to us for repair. Our motto, "Better Built Picker Aprons" guarantees your satisfaction.

#### C. L. Upchurch & Sons, Inc.

P. O. Box 267

Phone L. D. 25

Athens, Ga.



# Southern Sources of Supply

#### For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ACME STEEL CO., 2888 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and Warchouse, 608 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr., Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 528 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6267; Frank G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive, Charlotte, N. C., Phone 3-8293; G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St., Greenville, S. C., Phone 1616; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn., Phone Chattanooga 8-2685; John C. Brill, 809 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., Phone Magnolia 5859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: The Akron Belting Co., 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLEN CO., 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., Hugh Puckett, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps., John D. Hunter, E. H. Driver, Paul F. Haddock, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 610 N. Mendenhall St., Greensboro, N. C.; C. B. Suttle, Jr., 423 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.; K. E. Youngchild, 10 South St., Mobile, Ala.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CO., \$50 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

ARKANSAS CO., Inc., P. O. Box 210, Newark, N. J. Sou. Repr.: sper M. Brown, 1204 Greenwood Cliff, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Industrial Div., Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 83 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Chester L. Eddy, Asst. Sales Mgr., 903-904 Woodside Bidg., Greenville, S. C., Sou, Reps.: W. Chester Cobb, Erwin Laxton and Reid Tull, Charlotte, N. C., office; John H., Graham, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; John R. Brown, Trussville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATWOOD MACHINE CO., Stonington, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Fred Sails, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A., 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Rep.: George B. Wilkinson, 613 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Warehouse and Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

BARBER COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave. Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C.

BARNES TEXTILE ASSOCIATES, Inc., 10 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, 511 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

BAY STATE TEXTILE CO., 220 Hartwell St., Fall River, Mass. N. C. Agt., John Graham Webb, P. O. Box 344, Hillsboro, N. C., Phone 127-B. BECCO SALES CORP., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou, Reps.: J. D. Quern and D. S. Quern, 1930 Harris Road, Charlotte, N. C.

BEST & CO., Inc., EDWARD H., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: W. C. Hames, 185 Pinecrest Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 5974; Ralph Gossett, William J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C., Phone 150.

BORNE, SCRYMSER CO., Works and Offices, 632 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J.; Warehouse, 815 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., H. I., Slever, Charlotte, N. C., Reps.; W. B. Uhler, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, LaGrange, Ga.

BRADLEY FLYER & REPAIR CO., 1318 W. Second Ave., Gastonia, N. C.

BREWERTON, E. H., 1019 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

BROOKLYN PERFEX CORP., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Repr.: John Batson, Box 841, Greenville, S. C.

BROWN CO., THE DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.; Greenville, S. C., Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore; Griffin, Ga., Belton C. Plowden; Dallas, Tex., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc.; Gastonia, N. C., Gastonia Mill Supply Co.; Chattanooga, Tenn., James Supply Co.; Spartanburg, S. C., Montgomery & Crawford.

BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. C. A. Schier, W. A. Bentel, W. J. Kelly, Jr., George S. McCarty, T. A. Martin, George Rodgers, care Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. V. Wells, care Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lawrence Newman, Claude V. Day, care Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. A. Brittain, 845 S. 41st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Nelson A. Fisher, 1540 Elmdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CARTER TRAVELER CO., Gastonia, N. C. R. D. Hughes Sales Co., 2106 S. Lamar St., Dallas, Tex., Texas and Arkansas; Eastern Rep. (including Canada), C. E. Herrick, 44 Franklin St., Providence, R. I.; European Rep., Mellor, Bromley & Co., Ltd., Leicester, England.

 $^{\circ}$  CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Peter S. Gilchrist, Jr., Rep.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C. J. E. McKenna, Charlotte, N. C.; J. E. Beattie, Box 82, Greenville, S. C.; J. L. Harkey, Supt., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: Luther Knowles, Box 127, Phone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C.; Grady Gilbert, Box 342, Phone 3192, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Geo. B. Moore, Box 481, Phone 822, Spartanburg, S. C.; Boyce L. Estes, Box 252, Phone 489, LaGrange, Ga.; Gordon W. Enloe, P. O. Box 351, Gadsden, Ala.; Harold P. Goller, 900 Woodside Bidg., Tel. 3718, Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer and Storage Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Creenville, S. C.; Bonded Service Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; Textile Products Distributing Co., Rock Hill, S. C.; Industrial Chemicals, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

COCKER MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., Gastonia, N. C.

COLE MFG. CO., R. D., Newnan, Ga.

COLE MFG. CO., R. D., Newhan, Ga.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City.
Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C., John R. White, Mgr.; Corn
Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C., J. Canty
Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper
Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products
Sales Co., 824-25 Southeastern Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., W. R.
Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.,
L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CURTIS & MARBLE MACHINE CO., 72 Cambridge St., Worcest ass. Sou, Reps.: Greenville, S. C., 1000 Woodside Bldg., W. F. Wo ard, Tel. 3336; Dallas, Tex., O. T. Daniels, care Textile Supply Chiladelphia, Pa., 794 Drexel Bldg., J. A. Fitzsimmons; New York, , 200 Fifth Ave., F. C. Bryant.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Wood-side Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Agts.: M. Bradford Hodges, 161 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.: Jesse Hodges, 1336 East Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries. P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; John H. O'Neill. P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Reid Lockman, P. O. Box 515, Spartanburg, S. C.

DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO., Dayton, O. Sou. Reps.: William L. Morgan. P. O. Box 846, Greenville, S. C.; J. O. Cole, P. O. Box 846, Greenville, S. C.; Thomas W. Meighan, 1149 St. Charles Place, Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Jobbers: Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.: Industrial Supply, Inc., LaGrange, Ga.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.; T. A. Sizemore, 525 Grove St., Salisbury, N. C.

DETERGENT PRODUCTS CO., 494 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. Offices at: Columbia, S. C., Raleigh, N. C., Texarkana, Ark., Columbus,

DODENHOFF CO., W. D., 619 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: John Ellison, Box 91, Greensboro, N. C.; Otis A. Zachary, Box 436, Atlanta, Ga.; Spencer W. Sparks, Chattanooga Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; T. Hunter Long, Box 485, Tampa, Fla.; O. L. Carter, 619 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C. New England Sales Rep.; Herbert A. Derry, 94 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.; Atlanta, Ga., 242 Forsyth St., S.W., W. M. Mitchell,

Forsyth St., S.W., W. M. Mitchell.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyestuffs and Fine Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del., John L. Dabbs, Sou. Sales Mgr., D. C. Newman, Acting Sou. Sales Mgr., J. D. Sandridge, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr. Technical. Sou. Warchouses, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps.; C. H. Asbury, H. B. Constable, J. P. Franklin, J. F. Gardner, L. E. Green, M. D. Haney, W. R. Ivey, S. A. Pettus, A. W. Picken, N. R. Vieira, Charlotte Office; J. T. McGregor, Jr., James A. Kidd, 1985 Jefferson Standard Bidg., Greensboro, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Jr., G. H. Boyd, 804 Provident Bidg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, T. R., Johnson, Greenville, S. C.; W. F. Crayton, Adam Fisher, Jr., W. A. Howard, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., The R. & H. Chemicals Dept. Main Office. Wilmington, Del.; Charlotte Office, 414 S. Church St., LeRoy Kennette, Dist. Sales Mgr. Reps.; J. L. Moore, Technical Man; Penn R. Lindsay, Salesman, 414 S. Church St.; N. P. Arnold, 2386 Alston Dr., Atlanta, Ga., Technical Service Man; R. C. Cochrane, 356 Pine Tree Drive, Atlanta, Ga., Salesman, O. G. McCullers, McDaniel Heights Apt., Greenville, S. C., Tech. Repr.

EAGLE ROLLER REPAIR WORKS, Greenville, S. C.

EATON, PAUL B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Plant. 118½ W. Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C., George Field, Mgr.; Clifton E. Watson, Mgr. Sou. Sales. Wm. S. Taylor, Supt., Charlotte Plant. Box 2036, Tel. 3-7508; Arthur W. Harris, Harris Mfg. Co., Agt., P. O. Box 1982, Phone Main 2048, Atlanta, Ga.; Alvin Braley, Southwest Supply Co., Agt., P. O. Box 208, Phone 170, Hasca, Tex.

ENGINEERING SALES CO., 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., and Allen Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

FABREEKA PRODUCTS CO., 222 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. epr.: Wm. F. Lancaster, 676 S. Church St., Spartanburg, S. C.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 8908-18 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: John E. Fox, Liberty Life Ins. Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. C. Aycock, 911 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

FISKE BROS. REFINING CO., LUBRIPLATE DIV., 129 Lockwood St., Newark, N. J. Sou. Repr.: J. Fred Welch, 1317 Lafayette Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; A. L. Day, 631 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. Sou Distributors: Tidewater Supply Co., P. O. Box 889, Norfolk, Va.; Tidewater Supply Co., Roanoke, Va.; Tidewater Supply Co., P. O. Box 212, Asheville, N. C.; Tidewater Supply Co., Columbia, S. C.; Chears Co., 631 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gasfonia, N. C.; Jefferson Brick Supply Co., 220 First Ave. South, Birmingham, Ala.; Knoxville Belting & Supply Co., 408 W. Jackson Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; Noland Co., 115 Market St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Turner Supply Co., St. Louis and Commerce Sts., Mobile, Ala.; Kennedy & Bowden Machine Co., 184 Third Ave., North, Nashville, Tenn.

FOSTER MACHINE CO., Westfield, Mass. Sou. Offices, 500 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

FRANKLIN PROCESS Co., Providence, R. I. Sou, Plants, Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

FULBRIGHT LABORATORIES, Inc., 205-6-7 Latonia Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. C. O. Fulbright.

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS, Atlanta, Ga.

GASTONIA BELTING & SUPPLY CO., Gastonia, N. C.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C.

GENERAL COAL CO., 1217 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., J. W. Lassiter, Sou. Sales Mgr.; Frank W. Reagan, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps.; G. P. W. Black, Apt. A-2, Virginia Apts., Greenville, S. C.; H. G. Thompson, 97 Tacoma Circle, Asheville, N. C.; Guy H. Sowards, 421 N. Blount St., Raleigh, N. C.; Frank B. Crusan, 210 E. Franklin St., Office No. 5, Richmond, Va.; Dudley H. R. Wigg, 633 Wainwright Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Res. Mgr., Law and Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; Dave B. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; Combustion Engineer, E. H. Chapman, Charlotte, N. C.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 485 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Mcc and Warehouse, 2459 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GEORGE MACHINE WORKS, W. J., Spartanburg, S. C.

GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS, Franklin Ave., Ext., Gastonia, N. C.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Greensboro, N. C. Phone 5 Geo. A. McFetters, Mgr. Phone 2-0205. A. A. "Red" Brame, Repr.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.

GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA., Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Offices: Atlanta, Ga.—A. M. Wright, Greenville, S. C.; W. G. Robertson; Jr., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hooten, Gastonia, N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. P. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou, Offices, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., J. C. Martin, Agt.; Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Elmer J. McVey, Mgr.; Fritz Zwelfel, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service represen-

H & P SPOOL & BOBBIN CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou, Distributors: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C., Tel. 5125-5126; Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex., Tel. 7-4729.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City. S Mgr., Charles C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C. Sales Rep.: L. Boes, Box 517, Charlotte, N. C.

HOLLISTER, E. W., Box 721, Spartanburg, S. C. Distributor in N. C. and S. C. for The Merrow Machine Co. and American Safety Table Co. Merrow parts and supplies stocked at Spartanburg.

Co. Merrow parts and supplies stocked at Spartanourg.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa., W. H. Brinkley, Sou. Sales Mgr., 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: C. L. Elgert, 7 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.; T. E. Hansen, 414 N. Sheppard St., Richmond, Va.; S. P. Schwoyer, 507 N. Main St., High Point, N. C.; C. G. Schultze, 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. L. Brooks, P. O. Box 263, Griffin, Ga.; J. J. Reilly, 1830 Peachtree Apt, No. 17, Atlanta, Ga.; H. J. Reid, 308 Hillerest Ave., Decatur, Ga.; V. C. Shadden, 1821 Auburndale Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. W. Byrnes, 701 N. San Jacinto, Houston, Tex.; F. P. Hunt, 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. A. Isenberg, Lub. Engineer, 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON WOOL CO., 253 Summer St., Phone Liberty 1875, Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

HOWARD BROS CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244
Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Sou. Agent; S. W.
Reps.; Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.; J.
Floyd Childs, 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Carl M. Moore, 833
York St., Gastonia, N. C.

IDEAL MACHINE CO., Bessemer City, N. C.

IDEAL MACHINE CO.. Bessemer City, N. C.

JACOBS MFG. CO., THE E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou, Executive, W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C.; Sou, Sales Mgr., S. B. Henderson, P. O. Box 133, Greer, S. C.; Sou, Service Mgr., Dan B. Griffin, P. O. Box 480, Griffin, Ga.; Asst. Sou, Service Mgr., H. McM. Bush, 701 Simpson St., Greensboro, N. C.; Sou, Subsidiary, The E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Corp., Box 544, Charlotte, N. C.; Sou, Distributors; Odell Mill Sunply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Sullivan Hardware Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; The Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

JENKINS METAL SHOP, Gastonia, N. C.

JOHNSON CHEMICAL CO., Statesville Ave., Charlotte, N. C., P. O. Box 1418, Stephen J. Hawes.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Claude B. Iler, Sou. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.; C. C. Switzer, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 924 Monticello Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, Homewood, Birmingham, Ala.

. KEYSTONE BELTING CO., 213 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: T. J. Digby, Jr., P. O. Box 244, Greer, S. C.

LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc., 2607 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C.; W. R. Sargent, P. O. Box 1044, Greenville, S. C.

LOPER CO., RALPH E., 500 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. New England Office, Buffington Bldg., Fall River, Mass.

LUBRIPLATE DIV., FISKE BROS. REFINING CO., 129 Lockwood ., Newark, N. J.

MEADOWS MFG. CO., P. O. Box 4354, Atlanta, Ga.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 721, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MILL DEVICES CO., Gastonia, N. C. R. D. Hughes Sales Co., 2106 S. Lamar St., Dallas, Tex., Texas and Arkansas; Eastern Rep. (including Canada), C. E. Herrick, 44 Franklin St., Previdence, R. I.; European Rep., Mellor, Bromley & Co., Ltd., Leicester, England.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORP. Gen. Office, Rector St., New York City. Julian T. Chase, Res. Mgr., 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Kenneth Mackenzie, Asst. to Res. Mgr., 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Salesmen: D. S. Moss, W. L. Barker, R. B. Murdoch, Harry L. Shinn, J. W. McCalla, A. R. Akerstrom, 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; J. H. Shuford, Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; J. A. Parker, Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; H. A. Rodgers, 1006 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. Spratt, 1006 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. Spratt, 1006 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Sank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Jackson, Apt. 10-A. Country Club Apts., Columbus, Ga.; F. L. Feagle, Jr., Masonic Temple Bldg., New Orleans, La.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 354 Pine St., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., L. E. Taylor, Charlotte, N. C. Rou. Reps.; Otto Pratt, Union Mills, N. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Wm. S. Johnstone, P. O. Box 993, Gastonia, N. C.

NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Nashua, N. H. Sou. Reps.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Inc., Clinton, S. C.; W. G. Hamner, Box 267, Gastonia, N. C.; A. G. Murdaugh, Griffin, Ga.

N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7191. Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C. Falls L. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

NOBLE, ROY, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John P, Batson, P. O. Box 841, Greenville, S. C.

NORLANDER MACHINE CO., New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Plant, York Road, Gastonia, N. C.

NORMA HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP., Stamford, Conn.

NORTH, FRANK G., Inc., P. O. Box 92, Marietta, Ga.; P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga. Reps.; W. W. Greer, P. O. Box 336, Greenville, S. C.; W. J. Greer, P. O. Box 305, Greenville, S. C.

OLD DOMINION BOX CO., Lynchburg, Va. Factories at Lynchburg, Va., and Charlotte, N. C.

ONYX OII, & CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou, Reps.; Edwin W. Klumph and Cliff C. Myers, 121 E. 3rd St., Charlotte, N. C.; Cliff Smith, P. O. Box 671, Atlanta, Ga.

PABST SALES CO., 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: W. A. Pardue, 2721 Augusta Road, Greenville, S. C., P. O. Box 1147. Sou. Warehouse, Textile Warehouse Co., Greenville, S. C.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Plants at Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Office, Bona Allen Bldg.

PEASE' & CO., J. N., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PENICK & FORD, LTD., Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York City; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. P. G. Wear, Sou. Sales Mgr., 805 Bona Allen Bidg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. Almand, W. J. Kirby, Glenn M. Anderson, Atlanta Office; C. T. Lassiter, Greensboro, N. C.; Guy L. Morrison, 902 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; T. H. Nelson, Charlotte, N. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

PIEDMONT COLOR & CHEMICAL CO., High Point, N. C.

PIEDMONT PROCESSING CO., Belmont, N. C.

PRICE SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Spartanburg, S. C.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PROVIDENT LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO. (Group Accident and Health and Welfare Plans Div.), Chattanooga, Tenn, Southeastern Div. Office, 815 Commercial Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

RAGAN RING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RHOADS & SONS, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa., Sou, Reps.; L. H. Schwoebel, 615 Roslyn Road, Winston-Salem N. C.; J. W. Mitchell, Box 1589, Greenville, S. C.; A. S. Jay, P. O. Box 687, Sylacauga, Ala.; J. T. Hoffman, 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta, Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr., 88 Forsyth St., S.W., Phone Walnut 5915, Atlanta, Ga.

RIGGS & LOMBARD, Inc., Lowell, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Ernest F. Culbreath, 602 Com. Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ROHM & HAAS CO., 222 W. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, 1109 Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Phone 2-3291. Dist. Mgr., P. H. Del Plaine, Charlotte, N. C. Reps.: W. A. Wardell, Charlotte, N. C.; A. K. Haynes, 1666 Emory Road, N.E., Atlanta, Ga., Physics Parachery 4462.

ROSE & CO., E. F., Maiden, N. C.

ROY & SON CO., B. S. Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, Box 1045, Greenville, S. C., Jack Roy, Rep. Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Supply Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agt.; Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves and Miles A. Comer, Selling Agts.; Greenville, S. C., H. P. Worth, Selling Agt.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O. Sou, Textile Sales Dept., 222 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C., E. H. Stegar, Sou, Reps.: James E. East, 222 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Harris Ford, 158 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; Wm. H. Lambeth, Jr., 70 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

SHINGLE & GIBB LEATHER CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINCLAIR REFINING CO. Dist. Office: 578 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. State Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Columbia, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Nashville, Tenn.; Jackson, Miss. Industrial Reps.; P. W. Godard, Birmingham, Ala.; W. H. Lipscomb, Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Newsom, Tifton, Ga.; W. I. Crichton, Jackson, Miss.; J. O. Holt, Raleigh, N. C.; C. C. Nix. Charlotte, N. C.; L. E. Diltz, Walterboro, S. C.; J. F. Whielchel, Greenville, S. C.; G. C. Kimbrough, Knoxville, Tenn.; P. A. Raiche, Memphis, Tenn.

SJOSTROM MACHINE CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou, Repr.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 721, Spartanburg, S. C.

SLAYSMAN CO., THE, 813 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., Inc., Southeastern Div. Office, 1602
Baltimore Trust Bidg., Baltimore, Md. Warehouses: Union Storage Co.,
1600 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textlie Warehouse Co., 511
Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Co.,
Greensboro, N. C.; New South Express Lines, Columbia, S. C.; Terminal Storage Corp., 317 N. 17th St., Richmond, Va.; Taylor Transfer
Co., 102 Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Branches: 212 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C., H. O. Pierce, Mgr. Sou. Reps.; Earl H. Walker, 1010½ Minerva Ave., Durham, N. C.; H. W. Causey, 215 Middleton Drive, Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Lowes, 3704 Starmount Drive, Greensboro, N. C.; M. W. Fletcher, 1 Pritchard Way, N.E., Atlanta, Ga,

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN STANDARD MILL SUPPLY CO., 512-514 W. Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C. A. Benson Davis, Mgr.

STALEY MFG. CO., A. E. Decatur, Ill. Sou. Offices, 2000 Rhodes. Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Wm. H. Randolph Jr., Southeastern Mgr. L. A. Dillon, Asst. Southeastern Mgr. Sou. Reps.: George A. Dean, H. A. Mitchell, Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. T. O'Steen, Greenville, S. C.; H. F. Taylor, Jr., Monroe, N. C.; W. N. Dulaney, 12 Montevallo Lane, Birmingham, Ala.

STANDARD-COOSA-THATCHER CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. Sales and Executive Offices, Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: W. S. Lawson, c/o Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. P. Rickman, c/o Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; N. P. Murphy, Guilford Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sales Reps.: A. Y. Bristoll, 104 Maple Ave., Tel. Narberth 3795, Narberth, Pa.; G. R. Douglas, 707 Columbian Mutual Towers, Tel. 8-7117, Memphis, Tenn.; M. A. Hawkins, 3813 General Taylor St., Tel. Upton 6057-J., New Orleans, La.; H. C. Jones, c/o The Stanley Sales Co., 651 Humphries St., S.W., Tel. Main 4110, Atlanta, Ga.; W. D. Low, 17 West Brow Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. J. McLernon, 209 Hubbard St., San Antonio, Tex.; C. W. Lynch, 1336 E. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Antonio, Tex.; C. W. Lynch, Isaa E. Morenead St., Charlotte, N. C. STEEL HEDDLE MG. CO., Main Office and Plant, 2160 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Greensboro Office, Guilford Bank Bldg., Box 1917, Greensboro, N. C., C. W. Cain, Mgr.; Henry P. Goodwin, Sales and Service, Greenville Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Box 1899, Greenville, S. C., J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., Asst. V.-Pres, and Mgr. of Southern Divisions; Davis L. Batson and Sam Zimmerman, Jr., Sales and Service. Atlanta Office and Plant, 268 McDonough Blvd., Box 1496, Atlanta, Ga., H. R. Gaffney, Mgr.; Vernon A. Graff, Asst. Mgr.; Barney R. Cole, Sales and Service, Southern Shuttles, a division of the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 621 E. McBee Avenue., Box 568, Greenville, S. C., J. J. Kaufman, Jr., Mgr.; Louis P. Batson, Director of Sales, Captive Mall. A. Col., Ing., 285 Maddson, Ave. New York City, Sou.

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L., Griffin, Mgr., T. C. Davis; W. N. Kline, 17 Camille Ave., Greenville, S. C.; E. D. Estes, 1237 Durand Dr. N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O. Box 1894, Greenville, S. C.; D. J. Quillen, P. O. Box 443, Spartanburg, S. C.

STODGHILL & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXAS CO., THE, New York, N. Y. Dist, Offices, Box 901, Norfolk, Va., and Box 1722, Atlanta, Ga. Bulk Plants and Warehouses in all principal cities. Lubrication Engineers: P. C. Bogart, Norfolk, Va.; D. L. Kevs, Richmond, Va.; W. H. Boebel, Roanoke, Va.; F. M. Edwards, Goldsboro, N. C.; W. P. Warner and R. L. Scott, Greensboro, N. C.; H. L. Marlow, B. D. Heath and C. W. Meador, Charlotte, N. C.; J. S. Leonard, Greenville, S. C.; F. G. Mitchell, Charleston, S. C.; L. C. Mitchum, Atlanta, Ga.; A. C. Keiser, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; J. G. Myers, Birmingham, Ala.; P. H. Baker, textile engineer, New York, N. Y.

TEXTILE APRON CO., East Point, Ga.

TEXTILE APRON CO., East Gastonia, N. C.

TEXTILE SHOP, THE, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

TEXWOOD MFG. & SALES CO., Greenville, S. C.

TODD-KEESEE BELTING & SUPPLY CO., 1301 E. Ozark St., Gastonia, N. C.

TRUITT BROS., Greensboro, N. C.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.; E. Rowell Holt, 208 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.; A. D. Roger, Johnson City, Tenn.

UNITED LABORATORIES, Inc., 16801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. st. Supervisor: Harry H. Phillips, P. O. Box 808, Tryon, N. C.

UNITED LABORATORIES. Inc., 16801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. Dist. Supervisor: Harry H. Phillips, P. O. Box 908, Tryon, N. C.

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO. Factory and Main Offices: Providence, R. I. Sou. Branch Office: 1400A Woodside Bidg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Factory Reps.: J. S. Palmer, P. O. Box 626, Anderson, S. C.; L. K. Palmer, P. O. Box 1123, Spartanburg, S. C.; C. L. Park, 1751 Pelham Road, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Wm. L. Moore, 601 Pearl St., Lynchburg, Va.; T. C. Roggenkamp, 118 Altondale Ave., Apt. No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.; L. M. Hardy, 1862 S.W. 24th St., Miami, Fla.; Edw. J. McMahon, 1316-18 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Sou. Distributors for "Barreled Sunlight": Alabama—Birmingham: Standard Building Material Co, Inc., 230 S. 31st St.; Decatur: John D. Wyker & Son; Montgomery: Bear Lumber Co., 400 Lee St. Georgia—Atlanta: Campbell Coal Co., 236-249 Marietta St., N.W.; Macon: Jarrett Paint & Glass Co., 655-637 Poplar St.; Savannah: Morgans, Inc., 111 W. Broad St.; Thomaston: Alvah J. Nelson Lumber Co. Louisiana—Baton Rouge: Service Sales Co., P. O. Box 58; New Orleans: Service Sales Co., 115 Chartres St. North Carolina—Asheville: Pritchard Paint & Glass Co. of Asheville, 77 Patton Ave.; Burlington: Newlin Hardware Co., Inc., S. Main St.; Charlotte: Pritchard Paint & Glass Co., 612 W. 5th St.; Greensboro: Gate City Paint Co., 219 W. Sth St. South Carolina—Charleston: Atlantic Paint Co., 205 E. Commerce St.: Mt. Airy; W. E. Merritt Co.; Raleigh: Ideal Paint & Wall Paper Co., 519 W. North St.; Winston-Salem: Vick Paint Co., 207 Meeting St.; Greenville: George Ross Lumber Co., Rhett St. at Wardlaw; Spartanburg: Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., W. Main St. Tennessee—Knoxville: Chapman Paint & Wall Paper Store, 214 S. Gay St.; Memphis: Binswanger & Co., Inc., 643 Orleans St.; Corpus Christi: Bryan D. Beck, 304 N. Chapman Paint & Wall Paper Co., 207 Mechanwis Paint & Paper Co., 1209 13th St., and Newson-Gibson Co., 1414 Ave. K.; San Antonio: "Roemer," 112-114 Main Ave.; Waco: Wm. Cameron & Co., Inc., 2415 W. 7th S

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou, Reps.; William W. Vaughan and Wm. H. Rose, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.; Torrence L. Maynard, P. O. Box 456, Belmont, N. C.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou, Offices, 819 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Reps.: R. M. Mauldin and Ike E. Wynne; 1008 Norris Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Rep.: J. W. Stribling.

UPCHURCH & SONS, Inc., C. L., Athens, Ga.

VALENTINE & CO., New York City. Sou, Rep.: T. Holt Haywood, 612 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

VEEDER-ROOT, Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 231 Washington St., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Sou. Office and Stock Room at 178 W. Franklin Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

WALKER MFG. CO., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: R. T. Osteen. 11 Perry Road. Phone Greenville 1869. Greenville, S. C. Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greenshoro, N. C.; R. D. Hughes Sales Co., 2106 S. Lamar St., Dallas, Tex.; R. B. Dorman, Box 66. Station C. Atlanta, Ga.

WARWICK CHEMICAL CO., W. Warwick, R. I. Sou, Branch Factory at Rock Hill, S. C. Sou, Rens.; M. M. McCann, Box 825, Burlington, N. C.; Henry Papini, 306 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; W. E. H. Searcy, III, Box 123, Griffin, Ga.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass. Sou. Office: E. V. ilson, 810 Woodside Bidg., Greenville, S. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office. Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Rens.; M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Brantley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: H. Ross Brock, 3 Vannoy St., Greenville, S. C., Phone 2824.

WILLIAMS BANDING MILL, P. O. Box 116, Gastonia, N. C.

WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL CO., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. J. W. Horner, Box 632, Atlanta, Ga., covering Ga., Ala., Tenn. and Miss.; George H. Woolley, Jr., 935 Henley Place, Charlotte, N. C., covering South and N. C.

WILLIAMS BANDING MILL, P. O. Box 116, Gastonia, N. C.

WINDLE & CO., J. H., 231 S. Main St., Providence, R. I.

WOLF, JACQUES & CO., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.; C. R. Bruning, 2 N. Ridgeway Drive, Greensboro, N. C.; G. W. Searell, Box 102, enoir City, Tenn.

## WENTWORTH

**Double Duty Travelers** 



Reg. U. S. P. O. Hicks, American, Wilson, U. S. Standard

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

> NATIONAL—ETARTNEP FINISH A New Chemical Treatment

> > Manufactured only by the

#### NATIONAL Ring Traveler Co.

Pawtucket, R. I. 131 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C. L. EVERETT TAYLOR, So. Agent

# 'S LARGEST RING-MAKING

## The World is Waiting

squarely upon American man power and American production efficiency. From our specialized point of view, we know that one quick, sure way for mills to add production is to replace worn rings on spinning frames and twisters with DIAMOND FINISH designs that give 10% increase in average cases, and on some operations boost production 25%, 50% and even more. Rely upon the World's Largest Ring-making Plant for competent counsel, swift service.



(MASS.)

#### WHITIOSVILLE

SPINNING



Southern Representative H. ROSS BROCK, 3 Vanney St., Greenville, S. C. Tel. 2824

## ... Reduce Overhead and Eliminate Repair Bills with This Durable Economical Closet

**VOCEL** Number Five Closets are designed especially for Mills and Mill Villages.

They stand the hardest use and abuse,

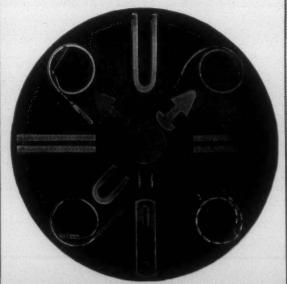


use less water and seldom, if ever, require repairs or adjustments. For more than 30 years VOGEL Factory Closets have been giving service in all parts of the country.

#### JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

Wilmington

## Rice Dobby Chain Co.



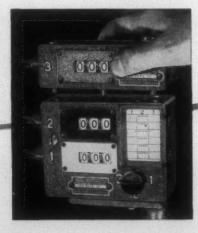
Millbury, Mass., U.S. A.

Southern Representative

JOHN P. BATSON + P. O. Box 1055 + Greenville, S. C.

Samples On Request

# Veeder-Root **Helps to Rush Uniforms** for this New Army, Too



VEEDER-ROOT 2-3 PICK COUNTERS are belping to speed war contracts on bundreds of thousands of looms. And every 2-3 Pick Counter has provided definite protection against obsolescence and production delays . . . by its quick convertibility, right in the mill, from a 2-shift to a 3-shift counter.

Great and growing is this women's army of Victory-volunteers, marching up to the production lines in America's war industries. And great and growing is their need for working clothes that are simple, serviceable, safe ... a need that the textile industry must supply in addition to military requirements.

Helping the industry to meet this new need are thousands of Veeder-Root Counting Devices, supplying accurate operating records on all types of textile machines...records that help to speed production, control quality and quantity, and simplify payroll problems. Today, America's textile mills are counting on Veeder-Root as never before, and Veeder-Root is doing everything possible to help them make each minute's work count to the utmost.

VEEDER-ROOT INCORPORATED, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

OFFICES IN Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Greenville, S. C., Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Piusburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Montreal, Buenos Aires, Mexico City, London. In England: (new address on request.) In Canada: Veeder-Root of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.



# **Veeder-Root**

"Counting House" of the Textile Industry